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The Bombay Gazette.

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No. 53,072—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 3 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
16th Jan.	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
23rd "	EGYPT	7912	...	...
30th "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
6th Feb.	MARMORA	10500	...	...
13th "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
20th "	ARABIA	7903	...	...
27th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9777
6th Mar.	PERSIA	7951	...	...
12th "	PENINSULAR	5294	ARCADIA	6603
19th "	MACEDONIA	10500	...	...
26th "	ORIENTAL	5284	AUSTRALIA	6901
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7558	...	...
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
16th "	EGYPT	7912	...	...
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9500
30th "	ARABIA	7903	...	...
7th May	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	...	...
21st "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
28th "	PERSIA	7951	...	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st November, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Marcantetti	28th Jan 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Schmitz	25th Feb. 1904.
VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	6,6 0	Fiaschi	24th Mar. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Guionnet, to sail on or about the 5th Feb. 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb, 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	14th Feb. 1904
GORITIA		3,106	20th Mar, "
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Apr, "
*† SILESIA		5,158	20th Apr, "

*Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA, COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,046	29th Feb. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 15th Jan., 1904, at 3 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on MONDAY, 18th Jan., 1904, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 19th Jan., at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th January, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 16th Jan., 1904, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 26th January, (with transhipment at Beira to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th January, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY & HALL LINES, etc.)

JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY :—

From BOMBAY.	1st Class. A.		1st Class but without Surgeon or Stewardess. B.		Cargo Boats or 2nd Class. C.	
	Single. From Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
To SUEZ	400	600	320	—	300	...
MARSEILLES	525	800	450	700	390	590
LIVERPOOL	550	850	470	720	420	640
LONDON via MARSEILLES (Overland.)	600	...	525	..	450	..

Class.	Steamers.	Scale Tons	Commanders.	Sail about 1904.
C.	WORSLEY HALL	3489	Jones	21st Jan.
A.C.	CITY of ATHENS	3008	Wilson	3rd Feb.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	Prowse	10th Feb.
C.	ASTON HALL	4500	McFee	24th Feb.
A.	CITY of BOMBAY	6000	Snow	5th Mar.
A.	CITY of OXFORD	6000	Hilly	13th Mar.
A.	CITY of VENICE	5200	Knaut	21th Mar.
C.	CREWE HALL	4203	Browne	30th Mar.
A.	PROME	3580	F. M'Kay	5th Apl.
C.	HADDON HALL	6200	A. Buck	20th Apl.
A.	CITY of VIENNA	6000	Campbell	30th Apl.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	Prowse	15th May
C.	EDEN HALL	5200	Haddy	25th May
B.	CITY of PERTH	3427	Morrison	30th May.

The above Steamers SAIL via KARACHI. Surgeon and Stewardess, Electric Light, &c. Special Rates for Missionaries, Planters, Railway Servants, &c.

For Passage and further Particulars, apply to
MESSRS. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents :—ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS.
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(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO to England and the Continent.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO to America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO to Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office) LIVERPOOL, MARSEILLES, PORT SAID CAPE TOWN, DURBAN, S. A. and JOHANNESBURG S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

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NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

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ADDRESS : EAST STREET, POONA;

FASHIONABLE NOVELTIES FOR LADIES.

GOLD CHATELAINE BAGS AND CHAIN PURSES.

LARGE SIZE, 18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 400, Rs. 420, Rs. 560, and Rs. 850
SMALLER SIZE „ „ Rs. 185, Rs. 195, Rs. 225, and Rs. 285
PLAIN GOLD FRAME or SET WITH FINE PEARLS, TURQUOISES, AND RUBIES.
INSPECTION INVITED.
We hold Photographs at the disposal of Up-country Residents.

CHAIN PURSES CHARMS. Suitable for wear on Muff Chains or Bracelets.
18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 16-8.

SEE OUR GOLD MUFF CHAINS

at Rs. 28-8 to Rs. 125.
ALSO
OUR FINE LINE OF NECKLETS and LOCKETS TO MATCH

CURRENT LINES.

CHAIN BRACELETS, BANGLES, LACE PINS, TWIN BROOCHES, AT POPULAR PRICES.

WEST END WATCH CO.

11, HORNBY ROAD, OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

THE TWO BEST

INDIAN CIGARS

IN ASIA

ARE

BAHADUR BOUQUETS AND LIGHT OF ASIA CIGARS.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,530	M. Saporiti	15th Feb. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Mar 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 850 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,080	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Feb. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure
HIROSHIMA MARU	3283	J. Nagao	13th Jan.	29th Jan.
KINSHIU MARU	3851	T. Harrison	31st Jan.	9th Feb.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	1103	K. Kori	15th Feb.	27th Feb.

For Freight and Passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager,
Navsari Buildings, Fort.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that No CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGES &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

BOMBAY RACES.

THE NOTED HOUSE FOR

SOUVENIRS for Races Run.
SOUVENIRS for Races Won.
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SPORTING DESIGNS in Scarf Pins.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Sleeve Links.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Brooches.
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SPORTING DESIGNS in Pen and Pencil Cases.
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BINOCULARS.— "THE VELDT" is the Cheapest Perfect Binocular for the Field. Appearances absolutely subordinated to power. Rs. 26.

BINOCULARS.— "THE FLAMMARION," The Cheapest and most Perfect Binocular, possessing the maximum possible penetrating power in the smallest possible size. Rs. 32.

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FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder and no watch. From Rs. 20.

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder combined with watch. From Rs. 65.

FLY-BACK.— DOUBLE or SPLIT CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder but no watch From Rs. 55.

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS in Gold and Silver Cases. From Rs. 95 to Rs. 1,000,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
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ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.

The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA, Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4.

F. S. MADON & Co.
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MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
Specialists in

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,

ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.
FANCY CAKES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, CHOCOLATES, &c.,
Made fresh on the Premises.
All Orders carefully attended to by the MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

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TELEPHONE No. 325.

THE POPULAR RESORT.

GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT, BOMBAY.

VISITORS TO BOMBAY
Who wish to ENJOY
A GOOD MEAL,
are recommended to try our
BREAKFAST,
TIFFIN or DINNER,
(Table d'Hote or A là Carté)
Served at
ANY HOUR of the DAY
Till 8-45 P.M.

GREEN'S for Oysters.
GREEN'S for Bacon and Hams.
GREEN'S for Cheese.
GREEN'S for high-class Dinners.

WE RETAIN OUR OLD FRIENDS,
We continue to make new.

HARRIS' WILTSHIRE BACON, CUMBERLAND HAMS,

BARNES & CO.'S OILMEN STORES
Imported fresh every fortnight by P. and O. Mail Steamers.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
VICEREGAL CATERERS BY APPOINTMENT.
Entirely under English Management.

"MUSAFFI" PILLS OF CASCARA AND MAYAPPLE

according to HUXLEY'S approved formula.
They "WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP"
For BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHES, INDIGESTION,
as a Purgative, 2 to 3 Pills on going to bed.
For CONSTIPATION and DYSPEPSIA
as a LAXATIVE and DINNER PILL, one for a dose.
100 Pills (sold in Bottles) for 12 Annas, plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS :
ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA,
ABDOOL REHMAN ST., BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY AGENT WANTED.)

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TOWN HALL.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !
EDNESDAY, 13TH JANUARY, AT 9-15 P.M.
G. SCRINZI'S
PIANOFORTE RECITAL.

PRICES: Rs. 3, 2 and Re. 1.
Plan and Tickets at
SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.,
Piano Saloon, Opposite Bombay Club.

GRAND SUCCESS.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE,
DHOBI TALAO.
TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
The Celebrated and World Famed
LEE AND ZANCIG
PSYCHOLOGICAL SENSATION.

The Marvellous entertainment which has mystified and delighted thousands in Europe, America, South Africa and India.

PROFESSOR SYLVIAN, A LEE.

The World Famed Psychologist is celebrated among Scientists for his amazing power over the mind and will of others in sensational and surprising tests.

THE MYSTERIOUS ZANCIGS.
(Professor and Madame ZANCIG)

They possess in the fullest degree the inexplicable gift of
TELEPATHY
or
THOUGHT TRANSFERENCE.

The Wife's thought is borne by some mysterious agency simultaneously with its conception in the Brain of her Husband, and "vice versa," two souls with but a single thought.

Press and Public unite in proclaiming, this Entertainment the most REMARKABLE and SENSATIONAL ever WITNESSED in the East.

NOTE POPULAR PRICES.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 3
Do. Back Seats	„ 2
Gallery	„ 1

Plan and Booking now open at SOUNDY & Co.
DOORS OPEN 9 P. M. COMMENCE, 9-30 P. M.,
Carriages 11-30. P. M.

A STARTLING SENSATION !

ON THURSDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 14.

PROFESSOR LEE will put a HYPNOTIZED SUBJECT to SLEEP for 24 HOURS, he will then be placed for FREE EXHIBITION at W. H. THORNS and Co., Bicycle Store. 15, Hornby Road, He will then be awakened at the Institute on FRIDAY NIGHT.

SPECIAL.

THE LEE AND ZANCIG SENSATION can be engaged for Private Entertainments during the day or early Evening. Apply to the MANAGEMENT, care of Watson's Hotel.

FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.

AMERICA'S LEADING HYPNOTISTS AND PSYCHICS.
LEE AND ZANCIG

Can be consulted at their Parlors—the Teaching and Treating of Nervous Diseases by Hypnotism taught in three Lessons, privately or in class. Private reading: Gentlemen, Rs. 10; Ladies, Rs. 5. Satisfaction Guaranteed, Book for Sale.

Office Hours from 2 to 6 p. m. at the WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL, Parlors 76—78.

JANUARY 25TH POSITIVELY THE LAST DAY,

S. S. "PROME."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 12th January, 1904,

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby advised that the TIMINGS of some of the Broad-gauge Passenger Trains on the Main and Branch Lines will be REVISED on and from FRIDAY, the 15th January, 1904.

On and from the same date the Timings of some of the Local Trains between COLABA and VIRAR on Week days and SUNDAYS will be SLIGHTLY REVISED.

Further particulars may be obtained from Sheet Time Tables exhibited at Stations.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 11th January, 1904.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

ON and after the 1st proximo, the BRANCH OFFICES of the above Company will be REMOVED from the "Old Secretariat" Apollo Street to "ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS," Nos. 42-8 Church Gate Street, Fort.

C. M. ROSS,
Res. Secretary,

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament with the Codicil endorsed thereon of BAI MANEK, widow of BHANSALI VANDRAWAN MULJI, late of Porebunder in Kathiawar (Native State). Hindu, deceased.
SHA NEMIDAS HEMCHAND and GOSHALIYA KARSONDAS PRAGJI, two of the Surviving Executors named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased according to the tenor thereof.......................... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K. C. I. E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Eight Day of January in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Four, and in the third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI.
The 9th day of January, 1904.

Messrs. PESTONJI RUSTIM and KOLA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE.

THE SIXTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Subscribers of the above Fund will be held in the TOWN HALL, on SATURDAY, the 30th January, 1904, at 3 P. M., to receive the Report of the Directors, to lay before the Meeting the Books of the Fund together with an abstract statement of the accounts and a List of Subscribers and Incumbents in accordance with Fund Rule 58, and to fill by election under Fund Rule 5 the three vacancies caused by the retirement by Rotation of three Directors, also to elect Auditors for the ensuing year as required by Rule 8.

The following is the List of Subscribers who, if elected, are willing to serve on the Board. Subscribers desiring to vote for the election of Directors should send in their votes to this office two clear days before the date of Meeting.

By Order of Directors,
RIVERS HOWE,
Secretary.

Names of Subscribers who, if elected, are willing to serve on the Board,

A. H. ANTHONY.
J. de B. BAMPTON.
C. N. BANERJEE.
A. S. BATEMAN.
H. F. W. BRADBURY.
E. P. DUNN.
* J. E. FALLOON,
E. A. FREITAS.
C. [illegible]
C. V. JACOB.
*F. L. HALLIDAY.
Rev. C. JORDAN,
N. G. MUKERJI,
S. G. PLATTS.
C. A. RODRIGUES,
[illegible] SANDFORD.
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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WANTED

ALL Ladies and Gentlemen to know that the late PALL MALL HAIR DRESSING SALOON has just been re-opened by S. GOLDMAN, late Hair Dresser of Poona, who is now prepared to undertake all kinds of Ladies' and Gent's hair work. He also has a large stock of Perfumery, Powders, Combes, etc., and guarantees satisfaction. Business from 7-30 a.m. to 7-30 p.m.—S. GOLDMAN, Hair Dresser, Wigmaker, 71b, Esplanade Road, Fort. Three doors from Messrs. Ditmar & Co.

THE APOLLO HAIR DRESSING SALOON AND TOILET CLUB,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
Opposite the Yacht Club Chambers.

THESE Premises are the most airy and spacious of its kind in Bombay.

Large and assorted stock of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Business Hours: 7 A. M. to 7-30 P. M. daily.
Prices Moderate. A visit solicited.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 15th January, 1904, at 4 p. m., on the premises, the right of using as a monthly tenant a plot of vacant Municipal land admeasuring about 882 square yards, at Ferguson Road, Parel, near the Bazaar.

The right will be put up for the monthly rental, which should be paid in advance.

The offer will be subject to the Municipal Commissioner's confirmation, who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 13th January, 1904.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, at 2 p.m. the following:—

On account and at the risk of the concerned—

Ex s. s. D. Balduino.

C D } 3892 & Co. } 16-20—5 bales blankets.

On account of the concerned—

2 cases each 50 doz. white cotton undershirts, 28in. and 30in half and whole sleeve.

On account of the concerned—

- 1 case 26 by 1lb. tins diamine dark blue B-11.
- 1 case 19 by 7lbs. myrabollam violet.
- 1 case 7 tins 34lbs. diamine nitreze black.
- 1 case 10 by 51 a. tins diamine beta black B.
- 1 case 100 by 1lb. tins diamine purpuline B. A.

On account and at the risk of the consignors to close the account.

- 3 cases each 5 gross shoe blacking.
- 3 cases each 5 gross shoe blacking.
- 1 case samples of enamelled ware.
- 1 case 15 doz. mirrors.
- 2 cases each 25 doz. fancy candlesticks.
- 1 case 238 pieces fancy vases.
- 50 doz. superior porcelain soup and dinner plates.
- 1 case 117 pieces brass and iron gas arc lamps.
- 1 case 13 pairs Japanese glass bead curtains.
- 2 cases soda water bottles.
- 1 case 25 bundles candles.
- 200 cases each 1 cwt carbolic powder.
- 5 cases each 100 tins green peas.
- 5 cases each 100 tins sardine 1-2lb.
- 5 cases each 100 tins sardine 1-4lb.
- 380 tins Dutch and Italian provision.
- 2 stuffed figures of tiger and deer.
- A small lot of old law and other books.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT WADALA VILLAGE, MATUNGA.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will by order of the mortgagee, Bai Gangabai, widow of Sakaram Dhanajee Patel, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Anand Rama Kumbhar, Govind Laka, Arjoon Raghoo, and Deva Annand, the mortgagors, and under the power of sale granted to the mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 1st day of March, 1901, sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property, on FRIDAY, the 15th day of January, 1904, at 2 p. m. all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, which is now composed of five several Government toca land, situate at Wadala village, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, aggregately containing by admeasurement 1,370 square yards or thereabouts, and are respectively registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 43, new Nos. 16748, a-16750, 16759, c-14778 and d-14778, and new survey Nos. 2e-2154 3-2154, 5-2154, 16-2051 and 4-2154, and bounded on the east, north and south by the property of Zilloo Luxman and Harsoo Luxman, and on the west by the said Wadala village road, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing on a certain portion thereof, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F. ward No. 3889 and Street No. 930, and which said piece of land and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagors.

Further particulars and conditions of sale will be obtained from Mr. Dinshaw D Romer, attorney to the executrix of the mortgagor, or from the Undersigned.

THE SALE of the property at Wadalla, Matunga, advertised to take place to-morrow, on account and at the risk of Anand Rama Kumbhar and others, is POSTPONED up to the 15th instant, it being a Hindu Holiday on the 14th.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 13th January, 1904.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £475,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 15 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA
LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October.
Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER: STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for [illegible] 4 per cent. per annum

FIXED DEPOSITS—

2 Years 4½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 ,,
6 Months 4½ ,,

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and are lifted free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily Balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rates to Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 13th July, 190 .

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ELPHINSTONE ESTATE OR CULLIAN STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 348 of 1899.

1. Kesbrinath Gopinath, and
2. Radhabai, widow of Gopinath Raghunath, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitants, residing in house No. 12, in Dukerwady, outside the Fort of Bombay............Plaintiffs.

vs.

1. Dheenath Sitanath,
2. Crustnanath Sitanath, a minor under the age of 18 years by his guardian the said Dheenath, and
3. Hirabai, widow of Sitanath Gopinath, all of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants, residing in house No , situate at Kalbadevi Road outside the Fort of Bombay.
4. Narayan Vishnu Gokhley, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant residing at Dadyseth's Agiary Lane, the executor of the last will and testament of Dr. Vitbal Vishnu Gokhley of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, deceased, and
5. Rao Bahadur Dhakji Casinathji of Bombay Hindu inhabitant residing in a house on the Kalbadevi Road outside the Fort of Bombay, Defendants.

Under instruction of Messrs. Khanderao Morarji and Datatraya L. Vaidya, the Special Commissioners appointed herein, and by virtue of an order made herein on the 23rd day of July, 1900, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m. sell by Public Auction the property, described below:—

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the two several messuages or tenements standing thereon, and all other the messuages or tenements and buildings erected and built on the said parcel of land, situate on the Elphinstone Estate in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand and one hundred square yards, and bounded as follows, that is to say:—On or towards the north by the vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the south by Cullian Street, on or towards the east partly by land leased to Khimji Lakhmidas and partly by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, and on or towards the west by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 316 and are situate in the Registration and Sub-District of Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys, for the Plaintiffs, at their Office, at No. 11 Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME ENGLISH-BUILT, CARRIAGE AND HORSE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. T.H. Moore, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p. m. sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred English-built victoria by "Windover" almost new, specially imported.

1 handsome strong Bay Arab horse, regularly driven, the same quiet and free from vice, believed sound.

1 set of harness for the same.

AUCTION SALE OF SOLID SILVER SPOONS AND FORKS AND LARGE OIL PAINTINGS.

Under instruction from the Executrix of the late Bai Meherbai Ardeshir Wadia, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 p. m. sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

1 box containing solid silver spoons and forks.
4 large oil paintings of eminent persons.
The above will be on view from to-morrow.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p. m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred English built victoria by Windover, almost new, in very good order.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.

1 handsome strong Madras-built state rubber tyred landau, suitable for single or pair, in excellent condition.

1 country-bred child's pony, very quiet 2 1-2 years old

1 grey Arab, goes well in harness

1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle

1 handsome strong bay Arab horse, quiet and free from vice, goes well in harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th January, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

By order of the Trustees to the Estate of Esa Haji Abubakar and Esa Haji Abubakar and Co. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Bank Street, Fort, near the Bombay Bank, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 13th inst. at 4 p.m. following fancy goods suitable for presents consisting of plated ware in variety, dressing bags, companions, centrepieces, bronze figures and clocks, wall clocks, carriage time pieces, fancy glassware, terracotta figures, phonograph, musical boxes, etc.

The property is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT OLD MEMONWADA ROAD,

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay,

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 411 of 1900.

(1) Suleman Hasum, one of the heirs and legal representatives of Yemnabai, widow of Haji Fateh Mahomed Haji Ooman Dawood, deceased; (2) Hoorbai, wife of Suleman Hasum, one of the heirs and legal representatives of the said Yemnabai as well as of Rabiabai, daughter of Haji Fateh Mahomed Haji Oosman, deceased, both of Bombay Memon Mahomedan inhabitants residing at Nakhoda Moholla, in the town and island of Bombay—Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) Haji Ahmed Haji Oosman, (2) Khatizabai, (3) Hajrabai, (4) Fatmabai, (5) Rookiabai and (6) Ebrahim, all minors under the age of 18 years, the daughters and son of Haji Fateh Mahomed Haji Oosman Dawood, in their own right and also as the residuary heirs and legal representatives of Rabiabai, daughter of Haji Fateh Mahomed Haji Oosman deceased, by their guardian ad-litem, F. H. D. Brito, of Bombay, European inhabitant, residing at Bandora in Salsette—Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Minocheher Ardeshir Vakil and Ardeshir Merwanji Madan, the Special Commissioners appointed by the decree made in the above suit on the 19th day of June, 1903, and pursuant to the directions therein contained, the undermentioned immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. Auctioneers, on the premises, on the day and at the hour hereinafter mentioned.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

LOT No. V.

To be sold THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1904, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground, belonging to the Fazendar Lucha Ebrahim, together with the messuage, tenement of dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate and being at Old Memonwada Road, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 197 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say;—On or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by Memonwada Street aforesaid, on or towards the north by the Jamatkhana of Halai Memons, and on or towards the south by the property of Abdul Shakoor Haji Abdul Latif, and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 23 5 and street No. 459, 261.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao and Minocheher, Solicitors, at their office, No. 21, Forbes Street, Fort, or Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madan, Solicitors, at their office No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 7 a. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Lands End Road, Malabar Hill, a large collection of choice and well-grown plants in tubs and pots, consisting of anthuriums, begonias, crotons, creepers, chrysanthemums, dracenas, ferns, lilies, standard roses, palms, violets, etc. the property of R. TILEMANN Esq.

Catalogues are published and the plants are on view.

SALE OF BATTY FIELDS AT MAHIM, BETWEEN MAHIM AND MATOONGA.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Mr. M. F. De Mello, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of January at 4 p. m the undermentioned batty fields, viz:—

All those three pieces of ground or batty fields situate at Mahim, admeasuring 10,615 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 121, 151, 139, 219, 121, 156, 139, 219, 135, 133, and 391, new Nos. 1235, A-1236, 1.939, and new survey Nos. 2-262, 1-267, 1-214, 2-211 and 1-208.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th January, 1904.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of piece-goods and sundry goods, &c.

- 2 cases white mul's.
- 2 cases prints.
- 1 case colored flannels.
- 3 cases white shirtings.

On account of the concerned—
Few reams, printing papers

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILL BELONGING TO THE STAR OF INDIA MILLS, LIMITED, SITUATED AT FERGUSON ROAD, PAREL.

Under instructions from the Trustees for the Debenture-holders of the Star of India Mills, Limited, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p. m. in one lot.

All the freehold and leasehold lands, together with the buildings standing thereon, and all the machinery, such as boilers, engines, spindles, machinery, tools, &c., &c., and other appliances.

For full particulars and conditions of sale, apply at the Office of Messrs. Nanu Hormusjee and Co., attorneys to the trustees of the Debenture-holders, Meadows Street, Fort.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 13th January, 1904.

WHO IS WAITING THERE?

WE are your most humble servants; requesting all of you to buy nothing but English Manufacturing Goods; they are good in appearance and CHEAP in Price. With a view to increase the popularity of our English Goods in this Country, we will give

CASH Rs. 5,000
TO THE PURCHASER OF A

	Rs.	a.
GENTLEMAN'S CHAIN	1	4
SET OF STUDS with SOLITAIRES	1	8
LADY'S MUFF CHAIN	2	0
PURE SILVER PENCIL	2	4
ENGLISH-MADE TIMEPIECE	3	4
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE)		
English Palankeen Timepiece	4	4
(WITH TEN YEARS' GUARANTEE.)		
LADY'S or GENT'S SILVER WATCH	7	8

We will present free Prize Tickets to our Customers up to the 13th February, 1904, the drawing will be held on the 28th February 1904 on the "Art Union Principle" in the presence of the Public. All are cordially invited.

PRIZES.

			Rs
1 Prize Cash			1,000
1 Do. Gold Watch			300
1 Do. Cash			100
20 Prizes	,,	Rs. 20 each	400
100 Do.	,,	,, 10 ,,	1,000
200 Do.	,,	,, 6 ,,	1,200
200 Do.	,,	,, 5 ,,	1,000
523 Prizes		Total	5,000

N.B.—Out-Station Orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. System only

And NOT against Money Order.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
173, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	£88 3-16	=	+ 7-16
3 do. Rentes	£97 1-4	=	unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£102 1-2	=	
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£71 1-8	=	+ 1-8
SILVER—			
Spot in London	27 3-16	=	+ 1-4
2 months hence	26 13-16	=	+ 3-16
Spot in New York	58 5-8	=	+ 3-8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·17	=	+ 1-2
Berlin	20·15 2-1	=	+ 1-4
New York Demand	4·85 1-4	=	+ 1-8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1-2	=	do
6 ,, ,,	3 5-8	=	do
3 ,, ,, Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8	=	do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1-4	=	do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	3 1-4	=	+ 1-8
7 day market loans	3 3-8	=	+ 1-8

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4 0 1-4 Sellers unchanged.

WHEAT—
Red Karachi, J.-F. Sellers 29s. = unchanged easier.

RAPESEED—
Brown J.-F. Sellers, 33s. = —31. Steady.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold. A.-M. Sellers 31s. = plus 1 8 1. Steady.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 9-16

Wheat afloat for U. K. 1,490,000.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm, Manchester strong. Total sales, 7000. Spot 7·41 plus 10. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 1-16 plus 1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 1000. Imports 38,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Jan.-Feb. 7·28 plus 13	Feb-Mar. 7·25 plus 13	Mar-Apl. 7·4 plus 17
Apl-May 7·21 plus 17	May-June 7·21 plus 16	June-July. 7·15 plus 16
July.-Aug. 7·16 plus 16	Aug.-Sept. 6·31 plus 14	

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	37,000
Do. last year	44,000
Exports to Great Britain	19,000
Do. do Continent	15,000
Mid-Uplands	13·35 + 25
Futures, month of March	13·79 + 22
Do. do. July	14·11 + 22

In New Orleans—

Spot	13 5-8 + 1-1
Futures, month of April	11·21 plus 32
Do. do. July	11·80 plus 33
Tone at close	Steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m, on Monday, 11th January, 1904:—

Cotton	14,100	bales
Wheat	15,0 8	cwts
Linseed	3,517	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	6,343	,,
Gingellyseed	52,956	,,
Poppyseed	1,140	,,
Groundnuts	1,103	,,
Castorseed	3,088	,,
Rice	1,330	,,
Myrabollams	10,419	,,
Cottonseed	3,633	,,
Mowraseed	125	,,
Gram	902	,,
Joowar	2,295	,,
Maize	451	,,

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, JANUARY 12.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.				1s. 4 1-8d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4 5-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s. 4 3-8d.
Do 6	do	do		1s. 4 17-32d
French Francs 3	do	do		171 1-2 to 3-4
Marks 3	do	do		139 3-4
Hongkong 30	Days' Sight			132
Shanghai 30	do	do		181
Japan 30	do	do		146 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent.—Tone fluctuating

Cash	95-13
1st Settlement, 2nd February	95-14

Money Market.—Tone quiet but steady.

BANK RATE

Bank of England since	3rd Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do	22nd Dec.	6	do.
Bank of Bengal do	23rd Dec.	6	do
Bank of Madras do	8th Jan.	6	do

SEEDS—	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	5	13	6
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	8	6
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	6	0	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready.	6	0	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	6	0	0
Forward	0	0	0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	21	0	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Howree Khandeish	32	8	0
15 per cent. Mixed	31	8	0
25 per cent. ,,	30	12	0
50 per cent. ,,	29	8	0
Black Kutnee	26	0	0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet.

Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs. 30-4
Club No. 1	,, 29-4
Hard Red	,, 23 4

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone easier.

Estimated sales	7,000 bales
Imports	9,000

Jan.-Feb. 7·0 —6	Feb.Mar. 7·19 —5	Mar.-April 7·17 —7
April-May 7·18 —6	May-June 7·15 —9	June-July 7·12 —6
July-Aug. 7·10 —6	Aug.-Sept. 6·38 —6	

COTTON.—The market opened firm with the stronger advices received this morning, but as buyers declined to follow any rise in this market a fairly large business was eventually put through at Colaba at about yesterday's quotations for ready cotton. There is a further slight advance in prices for forward delivery but we hear of little doing.

The following are the Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	238	219	212	25 Jan.
Bengal (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)	235	235	...	25 do
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	235	235	...	do
Oomrawatee (descriptions) M.-G.	259	253	...	do
Khandeish (M.-G.)	238	232	...	do
Jalgaum do.	241	235	...	do
Khandwa do.	257	251	...	do
Khamgaum fair staple (M.-G.) Karanja do. do. Akola do. do.	231	255	...	do
Oomras good staple (M.G.)	268	262	...	do
Damangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	264	258	...	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	267	261	...	do
Broach (M.-G.)	287	...	262	25 March
Do. (M.-G.)	283	...	...	25 April
Bhownugger (M.-G.)	259	249	...	25 May.
Do. (M.-G)	256	246	...	,,
Muttia (M. G.)	241	233	...	25 March
,,	246	238	...	25 January
Dharwar (S.-G.)	...	...	256	25 May.
Westerns	...	...	245	,,

SHARES.—Business done.
Bank of Bombay 1250 x d
New Mofussil Company 485 x d
Bombay Burmah 6800
Port Canning Company 420
Petit Mills 2275
Tapti Valley 412 1-2
Badham Pile Company Limited 154

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE weekly meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust was held yesterday, at Albert Buildings the Hon. Mr. S. Rebsch presiding. There were also present Brigadier-General Sir James Wilcocks, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Messrs E. Gray, T. W. Cuffe, Sassoon J. David, D. E. Wacha, G. A. Anderson, C. H. Armstrong, W. L. Harvey, Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, secretary.

PROPOSED HEALTH CAMPS AND TENTS.

The meeting considered a representation from certain gentlemen with regard to the erection of tents and health camps. It was resolved that plots should be let on the Colaba Reclamation, as far as circumstances would permit, on the same terms and conditions as the Board had laid down for tents erected on the Cooperage plot; and further that a portion of the Kennedy Sea Face should be made over to the Municipal Commissioner for health camps.

Some discussion took place in regard to the nuisance caused by dogs being allowed to collect near such places to the danger of those riding horses.

The Chairman said he was quite sure that the Police Commissioner would make all necessary arrangements on learning the wishes of the riding public.

THE RIFLE RANGES AT COLABA.

The Board considered a circular on a letter from the General Officer Commanding the Bombay District in which that officer requested to be informed whether there was any likelihood of the ground for the Rifle Ranges at Colaba being required for any reclamation scheme within the next few years.

Sir James Willcocks said that it was intended to move the existing Rifle Butts about 200 yards further towards the sea; but that Government would not sanction the incurring of any expenditure unless they were assured that no reclamation would be made in the vicinity thereof.

The Chairman said he did not think the Board were in a position to give an answer specifying a certain period.

Mr. Wacha thought there was only the remotest prospect of reclamation being carried out in the vicinity of the Ranges.

It was resolved that a reply be sent to the effect that the Board did not anticipate that reclamation would be made near the Ranges during the next few years.

THE TRUST'S BUDGET ESTIMATES.

A committee was appointed, consisting of the following members, to assist the Chairman in the preparation of the Budget estimates of the Board for the ensuing year:—Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Mr. D. Wacha, and Mr. S. J. David.

After transacting some other business, the meeting adjourned till next week.

A POSTAL OFFICIAL'S BURDEN.

HOW HE DISPOSED OF IT.

MR. M. P. KHAREGHAT, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, in October last, convicted Kashinath Bapujee Divekar, of being an officer of the Post Office and throwing away a bundle of 64 letters and post-cards in course of transmission by post, and sentenced him to simple imprisonment for six weeks. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

The accused, a young man of about 23, a Brahmin by caste, was employed as a sorting clerk in the Hubli Railway Station Post Office, the principal post office in Hubli. His principal business was to sort the letters received in the letter-box at the Hubli Railway Post Office, and other letter boxes within the jurisdiction of that post office, to put them in the pigeon holes in the sorting case according to their destinations, and he had to keep the instruction file, i. e., redirect letters about the redirection of which special instructions had been given by the addressees. He had also to dispose of letters for the afternoon delivery; and he had to redistribute those letters amongst the postmen according to their wards. Those letters which appeared to have been missent to Hubli, had to be taken charge of by him as sorting clerk, to be sent back to their proper destinations. A witness for the prosecution stated that, on the 15th May last, a Mussulman gave him a bundle of letters, stating that his daughter had picked them from a gutter whilst playing the preceding evening, that he took the bundle to the post-master, and gave it to him with a written report. The latter asked the accused for an explanation, when he stated that he had thrown them into a tank, and asked to be forgiven. Next morning accused gave a written statement to that effect which was forwarded to the Postal Superintendent. The accused was suspended and relieved of his charge. He was afterwards arrested and on his person being searched two bundles of letters were found, one in each of his pockets. In a statement before the inspector, the accused stated that he was ill, and could not pull on with the work, which was too much for him, and he had thrown the letters into the tank. Accused was at first tried by the honorary first class magistrate, but was discharged. Subsequently, at the instance of the postal authorities, the District Magistrate set aside the discharge, and committed the accused for trial. The Sessions Judge thought the accused was probably not in good health at the time, he had been refused leave, he had to work from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. with a short interval in the afternoon. The work was admittedly very heavy, and all these circumstances seemed to have acted on the accused's mind, and led him to commit the very foolish act that the did. They must go in mitigation of punishment; they could not justify his act. He was sentenced to six weeks' simple imprisonment.

Mr. Nilkant Atmaram appeared for the accused; and Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtikar, Government Pleader, for the Crown. Their lordships, after hearing the pleaders, dismissed the appeal.

THE LEE ZANCIG COMPANY.

Another capital performance was given last evening at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, near the Money School, by the Lee Zancig Company. Professor Lee was again very successful with his hypnotic entertainment, and in addition to the surprising programme with which he opened the Company's season in Bombay, he last night introduced a new feature, "the Lethean Sleep." This consisted in an attempt to hypnotise the assembly. Doubtless he will have more success as the week proceeds. The ladies were again much startled by the rather gruesome performance, which he executed with one of his own subjects. He impaled the cheek of this intrepid "sensitive" with a hat pin borrowed from a lady in the audience, and then submitted him to the close inspection of the audience. Mme. Zancig was also the object of considerable wonderment and the entertainment, as a whole, was provocative of keen interest as well as of amusement. Professor Lee announced himself to be willing to meet those interested in the science of hypnotism at Watson's Hotel during the day.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIUM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

KAUNDINYA—January 7, at Madras, the wife of A H Kaundinya, Salt Department, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WILLMOTT—SCHAFFTER—January 6, at St George's Church, Chaderghat, Haiderabad, Deccan, by the Rev S H Johnston, Charles Arthur Willmott, District Engineer, H H Nizam's P W D, to Bertha Gertrude, only daughter of Mr and Mrs F van Someren Schaffter, of Saifabad, Haidarabad, Deccan.

DEATH.

PEREIRA—December 21, at Coimbatore, Assistant-Surgeon Michael Pereira, I S M D (retaired), aged 52 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h 33m. Sun sets, 5h. 41m. High water, 7 58 a., 9-30a. Low water, 2-32m, 2-32a.
Chamber of Commerce, Ballot for Election of a Chairman, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
The Lee and Zancig Psychological Sensation, Framjee Cowasjee Institute.
Indian Circus, Esplanade, 9 p.m.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Gungoobai, aged fifty, a Hindu mendicant woman, while begging about Kandawady yesterday, was accidentally knocked down by a private carriage, sustaining injuries to her legs. Gungoobai was deaf and another woman who was begging with her was blind. The injured woman was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she has been detained.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—Alimabai, a Mahomedan girl, aged nine years, residing with her parents in Chunabutty Street, was seated near a fire in her house, warming herself, on Sunday evening, when her clothes accidentally caught fire. She ran out of the room with her clothes in flames, when some neighbours went to her rescue and extinguished the fire. She was treated at home, but did not recover and died next day.

DIARIES AND CALENDERS.—We have received from Messrs. Tothill Sharp & Co., Bombay, agents for Messrs. Lewis Berger and Sons, Ltd., colour, varnish and white lead manufacturers, a very neatly arranged diary and blotting pad. Messrs. Berger and Sons have been doing business in Bombay for the last quarter of a century. From Messrs. Tothill Sharp & Co. we have also received a pictorial calendar published by Messrs. Henry Nestle & Co., the famous condensed milk and infant's food manufacturers, whose commodities are in great demand in India.

MUSIC AT MESSRS. GREEN & CO.—By kind permission of Captain Codrington the Band of the 123rd Outram's Rifles will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. M. Fredilis, Bandmaster, at Messrs. W. B. Green and Co., commencing at 7 p.m., to-day:—

Valse Intermezzo	Reve du Bal	Eilenberg.
Overture	La Gazza Ladra	Rossini.
Selection	Leslie Stuart Songs	Allan.
Dance	Des Aborigenes	Le Thure.
Selection	The Girl from Kay's	Caryll.
Galop	Fire-fly	Hunce.

SAD BATHING FATALITY.—A very sad case of drowning occurred last Thursday, when a European lad, named Edward Widlake aged about fifteen years, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. W. Widlake, residing at Worlee, came by his death. It appears that the deceased and another European lad, aged about twelve years, went out about 11 o'clock in the forenoon to bathe in the sea. Young Widlake, who was not a swimmer, on going some distance in the water, was carried beyond his depth and drowned. His young friend on finding that he had not returned to shore, waited some time, and after the lapse of three-quarters of an hour, returned to Mr. Widlake's bungalow, which is on the top of the hill, with deceased's clothes and reported that his friend was nowhere to be seen. It was not till 4 a.m. on the Saturday following that the body was found left ashore by the receding tide. The greatest sympathy is felt for the bereaved parents by their many friends.

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Barker brought upon remand and again charged Kashia Kamalia and his brother Succoor Kamalia, with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, in that they caused the death of one Raghoo by assaulting him with bamboo sticks on the night of the 13th December, at Matoonga. The deceased Raghoo was employed in the service of one Barrick Dhanaji, a milkman, and lived with his master at Matoonga. The two accused were cousins of Barrick and there had been some ill-feeling between them with regard to ancestral property. On the night in question the two accused with two or three others entered Barrick's house, assaulted his wife and belaboured the deceased. The woman escaped with slight injuries but the deceased, who was very severely beaten died on the spot. The Magistrate committed both the accused to take their trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

A CLERGYMAN'S BICYCLE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Flanagan charged Ramzanali Abdulali, a Mahomedan, with receiving stolen property, to wit, a bicycle valued at Rs. 100 belonging to the Rev. Mr. Manning, Harbour Chaplain, from William Griffiths, a fireman on board the S. S. Neptune. Mr. Desai, pleader, appeared for the accused. The circumstances under which the bicycle was stolen have been reported. The accused stated that as the European, who sold the machine to him for Rs. 10, was well dressed, and as he passed him a receipt under the signature of Griffiths for the amount, Rs. 10, received, he did not suspect anything wrong and purchased the bicycle. His worship remarked that the accused's guilty knowledge, which was an essential element in the case, had not been proved. He did not know that the bicycle was stolen property and therefore, no charge could be framed against him. The accused was discharged.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Jekuverbai, a Hindu woman, aged 22 years, and Keshavlal Premchand, aged 25, with theft in the house of Chunilal Harilal of property, valued at Rs. 380. The second accused was further charged with enticing away Jekuverbai, a married woman, knowing her to be married. Mr. De Quadros, pleader, appeared for the second accused. It appeared that the complainant was the husband of the first accused. On Friday last the first accused left the room of her husband in Kalbadevi Road with the property in question and absconded. In the evening when the complainant returned home from work he missed his wife as well as the property. He made inquiries at his native place up-country as well as in Bombay. Eventually on receiving certain information he found out the room of the second accused on the third floor of a house in Modikhana yesterday morning about 8 a. m. He saw his wife as well as the second accused in the room and questioned them about the property. The second accused asked him (complainant) not to disgrace him and the woman that way and the complainant left the room and waited in a lane near the house. About 11 a. m. the same morning both the accused got into a victoria near the house of the second accused, and drove on. The complainant ran after the victoria and got into it. All drove to the Church Gate Station where the complainant informed the police, and the accused were arrested and taken to the chowky. On making inquiries the police recovered some of the ornaments, part of the stolen property, from the accused's room, and the rest from persons in Marwari Bazar. A trunk full of clothes belonging to the complainant was also recovered. The first accused stated the second accused was a friend of her husband, the complainant. He came to her house about 10 a.m. on Friday last, and gave her pan to eat. She ate the pan and became giddy and confused. The second accused offered to take her to a doctor. He broke open a box and took out the ornaments. She was then taken to a room in the Fort, where she regained consciousness in the afternoon. When she asked the second accused as to why he had brought her there he threatened to beat her. Yesterday, her husband came to the place and she told him what had happened. The second accused said that the first accused came to his place alone and of her own accord with the property. She said all the property belonged to her and gave him three ornaments, asking him to sell them and bring some new ornaments and furniture for her. He knew the first accused for the last three years and had correspondence with her. He knew that she was a married woman. He denied having gone to her place nor having given any drug to her. The first accused accompanied him to the Novelty Theatre on Saturday night. Further hearing was adjourned.

Rs. 2,000 to 10.

About placing the 1st three in the KING'S PLATE run at Calcutta, January 16th. CHARLES HARDING, 2, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Selsdon, 2451 tons, Captain F W Gaze, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

The steamer Albion, 570 tons, Captain W Dunlop, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok 25th December with a cargo of timber.

THE steamer Kt of St George, 2966 tons, Captain J E Hicks, arrived in harbour to-day from Calcutta 1st January with a cargo of coal. During the voyage she experienced strong N E winds off West Coast and of Ceylon.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Chindwara, 1532 tons, Captain H Corey, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 25 cases opium and the following passengers:—Miss Pitts, Miss Shanell; Mr D'Mello, Mr Leach, Mr Young, Mr C J Smith, and 244 deck.

THE steamer Promo, 2299 tons, Captain F McKay, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Liverpool 11th December, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Kelly and infant, Captain and Mrs Stansfeld and infant, Mrs Dawson, two daughters and two sons, Mr Berret, Mr Chambers, Mr Colyer, Mr Cheshire, Mr Williamson, Mr Beken, and Mr Halikias.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's steamer Chusan, 2852 tons, Captain W B Palmer, will sail to-day for Shanghai via intermediate ports, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Sydney—Mr Justice McIntyer, Mrs McIntyer, and Mr J Sequira. For Adelaide—Dr Lendon—For Trimantle—Mr G Wilson—For Singapore Mr A De'Mello, Mr Mahomed Mr Abdul Karum, Mr M M A Kayum, Mr Neville and Mr Retform—For Colombo—Mr J Jones and Rev A G and Mrs Ayers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In the Stream.

H M S Hyacinth	Capt Hon H L A Hood	Flagship
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr Berry	R I M
H M S Porpoise	Comdr A J Hotnam	R Navy
R I M S Canning	Wilson	R I M

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Fox	Comdr Pelham	Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast		Royal Navy
Torpedo Boat No. 100	—	—
Do No 102	—	—
Do No 103	—	—
Juba 134	Wilson	East Africa Despatch steamer
Mermaid	Craig	Dredger

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JAN. 12.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Deutschland bq	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Rance	3 34	Corran			T M & Co
Fazul Karim	636	Nacoda			G Muthwani
Nankin	2557	Robers			P & O Co
Palitana	1931	Lemarchand			M M & Co
India	591	Plummer			M M & Co
Banca	3734	Ferguson			P & O Co
King Arthur	1017	Bunel	P Gulf	9-1-04	B & P S N Co
Selsdon	2451	Gaget			K N & Co
Spithead	2993	Stewart			W & A Graham & Co
Gibraltar	2173	Knagg			T M & Co
Kilbrennan	2362	Wilson			Captain
Upada	3382	Sheldrick			M M & Co
Idar	2615	Milne			K N & Co
Dagfred	659	Salvesen			Bombay Co
Kasara	564	Hirst			M M & Co
Bordoswald	2603	Craig			Captain
Corn Exchange	2476	Barcham			J M & Co
Don Ivan de Austria		Denfeld			American Man-of-War
Ballaarat	2880	Longden			P and O Co
Oolobaria	3420	Hill			M M & Co
Nairung	2862	Morgan			T M & Co
Kt of St George	2966	Hicks			T O M & Co
Chindwara		Carey			M M & Co
Albion		Dunlop			Bombay Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agent
A	Lonsdale	2013	Lee	Antwerp	15-1	M M & Co
C	Colenso	2532	Shekell	Hull	15-1	F Muir & Co
D	Clan Ferguson	3107	McAlister	Madras	14-1-04	F M & Co
F	Promo	2299	McKay			K Nixon & Co
H	Reichstag	1319	Orwald	Zanzibar	15-1-04	A Strandes
L	Purlian	287	Rattin	N F	N F	Shpd & Co
N	Nowshera	3044	Dewing	Natal	16-1-04	M M & Co
P	Clan Maclaren	1774	Walker	Antwerp	18-1-04	F Muir & Co
Q	G of Trinidad	1605	Hughes	Jeddah	17-1-04	B P S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri	809	Fukeera	Mangalore	15-1	Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Massilia	3290	Thompson	L'pool	22-1	W & A G & Co
2	Australia	2922	Tait	Liverpool	16-1	W & A G & Co
3	D Balduino	3044	Canepa	Genoa	15-1	F Croce
4	Capri	2715	Belsito	China	16-1-04	F Croce
5	Peninsular	2919	Cubit	Aden	16-1	P & O Co
7	Chusan	2852	Palmer	China	13-1-04	P & O Co
8	Kt Commander	2716	Durant	Trieste	13-1-04	K N & Co
9	Haddon Hall	2577	Haughton	Karachi	14-1	K N & Co
10&11	Hohenfels	3530	Deuker	Karachi	16-1	Glade & Co
12	Egypt	4176	Linton	London	23-1	P & O Co
15	Crosby Hall	2591	Black	Manchester	16-1-04	K N & Co
16	Tabaristan	2176	Paramon	K'chi	15-1	E Latham & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Damra	732	Rickford	Karachi	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	Promo s	McKay	Liverpool, Dec 11
12	Kt of St George s	Hicks	Calcutta, Jan 1
	Chindwara s	Carey	Busreh, Dec 27
	Albion s	Dunlop	Bangkok, Dec 25

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Kerbella s	Watson	Persian Gulf
	Selsdon s	Gaze	Rangoon

The steamer Chusan, Capt Palmer, obtained her port clearance yesterday for China.

The steamer Gulf of Trinidad, entered for loading yesterday for Jeddah, &c.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

The B I S N Co's steamer Goorkha left here day before yesterday evening.

The P and O Co's steamer Palawan arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 11.

The P and O Co's steamer Brittania arrived here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, JAN. 11.

The P and O Co's steamer China arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The P and O Co's steamer Somali arrived here from Colombo yesterday morning.

The N Y K steamer Bombay Maru left Singapore for Hongkong on 11th instant.

The N Y K steamer Idzumi Maru left Singapore for Moji on 11th inst.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Persia and Istria, arrived at Karachi on the morning of the 12th inst.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vindobona left Kobe for Trieste on the 11th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—2650 cwt myrabollams Waghjee Bechur; 20 bales cotton glaze brook Tejpal and Co; 31 bales wool J Moolchund; 85 bales wool B Harbuc.

Haddon Hall s—13 bales wool and 32 bales Goathair Hajee Mamedabba.

Massilia s—100 bales cotton Forbes Forbes Complett and Co; 3000 cwt cottonseed; 500 cwt myrabollams Waghjee Bechur; 5000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Australia s—95 bales twist The Swadeshi Mills Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—8 bales skins W and A Graham and Co; 4160 cwt myrabollams Waghjee Bechur; 3895 cwt cotton seed R J Rutnagar.

FOR HULL.

Colenso s—35 cwt cotton seed Waghjee Bechur; 100 bales cotton Hanso Khairaz and Co; 10,000 cwt cotton seed and 525 cwt myrabollams Waghjee Bechur.

FOR MALMOE

Colenso s—300 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Colenso s—100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s—100 bales cotton Glaze brook Tejpal and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Maclaren s—1 bales hemp P Bhimjee; 451 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 300 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 1017 cwt myrabollams Waghjee Bechur; 100 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers; 20 bales hemp N Futehalley Co.

Lonsdale s—110 bales cotton Glade and Co; 2000 cwt rapeseed Ernst Sam and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Hohenfels—950 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 11 bales cotton Glade and Co; 60 bales hemp P Bhimjee; 2 pots geranium Oil Volkart Brothers; 75 cwts Olibanum M J Joomabhoy and Co; 1500 cwts Olibanum P Jettabhy; 660 bales cotton A Blaschek and Co; 20 9 cwts myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey; 6026 cwts rapseed Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—3 cases silk piece goods and 1 case embroidery Kah and Kahn; 108 cwts Tallow M J Joomabhoy and Co; 1 case silk piece goods David Sass on and Co; 23 cwts olibanum H Virdhon; 4 bales twist the Swadeshi Mills Co.

Haddon Hall s—571 cwts teilseed Ralli Bros.

A Delicious Pink Bath.

Everyone seeking Health and Strength should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath. A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delicious sensation of freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and health giving effects are Simply Magical. Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes, all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fl

THE
CAWNPORE
WOOLLEN MILLS
CO., LD.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
CELEBRATED
"LALIMLI"
MATERIALS:
GUARANTEED PURE WOOL.

	From Rs. a.	To Rs. a.	
SUITING FLANNELS in all weights and mixtures, plain striped, and checked	2 8	3 8	per yard
SHIRTING FLANNELS ...	2 0	2 8	do
WHITE CRICKETING FLANNEL		at 2 12	do
TWEEDS		at 2 8	do
GREY WORSTED COATINGS	3 8	5 0	do
HOMESPUNS	1 12	2 4	do
SERGES—Indigo Blue, fast Khaki and all other colors	2 6	4 8	do
GREATCOATINGS	2 8	5 0	do
(all materials 54" wide)			
TUSSAH LUSTRE SERGES 27" wide		at 1 8	do
PUTTIES in Khaki, Blue & Green, in all sizes	From	1 2	per pair
SADDLE NUMDAHS,—for Ladies		5 0	each
For Gents		4 8	do
HORSE CLOTHING,—Quarter piece only	6 8	12 0	
Complete suit	11 12	22 12	
SERVANTS' CLOTHING MATERIALS	2 6 per yard		
CAWNPORE SHAWLS OR LOHIS	3 8	10 0 each	
BERLIN WOOLS & KNITTING YARNS	2 0 per lb.		

BLANKETS.

	Rs. a.
BED BLANKETS—thick quality in White .... from	4 8 each
BED BLANKETS—in Scarlet and Brown .... from	4 12 do.
BED BLANKETS—medium weight in Scarlet only .... from	2 2 do.
HORSE BLANKETS—Black 6' by 6'	4 2 do.
SERVANTS' BLANKETS—Grey 6¼' by 4¼' .... From Rs. 1 12 to	2 12 do.
ARMY BLANKETS .... from	2 13 do.

RUGS.
In genuine Clan Tartan patterns, 90" by 60"—Rs. 12 each with fringed ends.
(SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE LIST.)
HOSIERY.
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Including JERSEYS, SWEATERS,
BALACLAVA CAPS,
SOCKS, STOCKINGS, and
SANITARY GREY
UNDERWEAR
OF THE FINEST QUALITY
"ANYTHING MADE OF WOOL."
CAWNPORE
WOOLLEN MILLS
CO., LD.,
CAWNPORE.

THE
MUSIC SHOP
Where you can have the best selection of all things
MUSICAL
AT
LOWER PRICES
than you would probably pay Elsewhere.

S. ROSE & Co.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

Accidents and Disease
INCLUDING
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,
One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.

INDIAN AGENTS:
MESSRS. KING KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GUARANTEED
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES
Our Special Brands.
"A. 1." and "Elephant."
REWARD of Rs. 100 will be paid to any one who brings to our notice any INFRINGEMENT of our BRAND by any unscrupulous person and secures a conviction in the Police Court.
GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & CO.,
67, Meadows Street, Fort,
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DUNLOP TYRES,
DUNLOP COVERS,
DUNLOP RIMS,
DUNLOP MIDGET OUTFIT.

The best and the foremost. Guaranteed to last very long.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd.,
49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
By Appointment to
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13, 1904.

RUSSIA'S REPLY: AN INSULT.

THE Berlin version of Russia's reply to Japan may be correct, and on the face of it there may be the appearance of a desire for compromise. Russia, to some extent, may appear inclined to yield to a very slight extent, but it must not be supposed that she goes half-way towards meeting Japan. She does not offer an equal division of influence. She merely throws a sop to Cerberus and nothing more. Cerberus cannot with dignity accept it. In the Japanese Note it was emphatically laid down that neither Korea, nor even a part of it, would be suffered to fall into the hands of any other Power, least of all Russia, "and this for the sake of the security of Japan and other political reasons and further on account of the preponderance of Japanese industrial and commercial interests in the peninsula." Russia ignores Japan's objection to her occupation of any part of Korea. She offers to allow Japan to deal with Southern Korea economically and strategically as her interests require. That means she may open ports and build forts and naval dockyards and anything else she deems necessary? Nothing of the kind; for it is expressly laid down in another clause that neither here nor anywhere else in Korea shall Japan permanently occupy fortresses, whether on the coast or in the interior. Then how is Japan to benefit strategically? Does Russia on her part undertake to abstain from permanently occupying forts in Northern or in Southern Korea? Not at all. The Berlin version of the Reply is absolutely silent on the subject. It says nothing at all as to whether Russia relinquishes her claim to establish naval bases at Mokpho and Masampho, both points in South Korea, which would command both ends of the Korea Strait—which by the way is to be neutral and free for Russian ships. If Japan may not establish forts in Southern Korea and Russia does not relinquish her claim regarding these two points she will practically give over the domination of the straits to her enemy and leave it open to her to bombard Nagasaki and take possession of the whole of Kiu-sin, the southernmost of the Japanese islands, at will.

Russia's intentions regarding Northern Korea are not even hinted at. A neutral zone, fifty kilometres broad, along the Yalu and Tiumen Rivers, the natural boundaries which divide Korea from Manchuria, will serve no purpose but to engender further complications and breed discontent among the people. And it goes without saying that if it be neutral neither Power may establish fortresses. If Northern Korea is to be left intact the neutral zone will be held to mark the limit of Russia's march southward, for the time being, and would be a point gained, provided Russia relinquishes all pretensions to Masampho and Mokpho. Otherwise the offer is an insult to Japanese intelligence. We hear nothing of Russia's claim to march her troops across Northern Korea. To be able to march thence from the Yalu to Port Lazaref would be of the utmost strategical value in the event of further trouble with Japan, which country is not likely to fail to recognise the fact. When we compare Japan's demands with Russia's replies the concessions the former is stated to have accorded the latter, disappear. Russia "leaves" Japan full commercial freedom in Northern Korea, is ready to accord Japan and other Powers representation for commercial interests, and—here United States diplomacy has made its weight felt—she will respect all rights in Manchuria granted under treaties made with China. There is not much to be thankful for in this. Japan would be saying, thank you for nothing if she accepted these terms with any display of eagerness.

The reference to Manchuria must be carefully noted; for in it Russia, for the first time, admits that she has no intention of evacuating the territory. She will accept no conditions regarding Manchuria. Japan is treated more cavalierly on this subject of her demands than on any other. It was clearly intimated that Japan could not suffer Manchuria to remain permanently in the occupation of the Russians for three specific reasons. These were represented in the terms we quoted the other day: (1) "Because upon a strict consideration of the Manchurian Question, its intimate dependence upon Korean questions is undeniable, and because Japan must protect her legitimate and vital interests in Korea; (2) because it is necessary to prevent the threatened contingency of an invasion of Japan which such an occupation of Manchuria by the Russians would undoubtedly signify; and (3) because Japan possesses rights in Manchuria recognised in treaties and interests which she is determined to defend. The geographical situation of Manchuria, in relation to the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, Pekin and Tien-tsin must be further taken into account." Japan has no faith in Russian promises of an open door any more than have Western Powers and believes, not without reason, that Manchuria in Russian hands would be entirely closed. But Russia will accept no conditions. We look in vain for the various concessions which we are asked to believe Japan is to be accorded. There are no concessions. The Reply is but a list of counter-proposals which Japan cannot accept. For bread they are offered a stone. It may be that these counter-proposals will form a basis upon which a compromise may be built up. But we doubt it. The Chinese Minister's communication to Prince Cheng seems to point in the other direction. Russian proposals cannot be accepted, for as they stand they are an insult to Japanese statesmanship and provocative to a degree.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN INDIA. THE return of accidents upon the Indian Railways for the twelve months ended on December 31st is not altogether a palatable document. It shows a huge increase in casualties on the line owing to accidents to trains and rolling-stock, and the mortality from other causes is by no means so small as one would wish to see it. However, very special circumstances account for a large percentage of the mortality due to the ordinary passage of trains. The returns show that during the year 177 persons were killed and 292 injured, against 30 and 144 during the previous year. The increase is painfully large, but a large percentage of it is due to accidents at Mangapatam, Khatavli, and Rampur Haut. The first of these disasters will be well remembered. It occurred during the last monsoon season, and when the accident occurred a violent fall of rain, such as had never been experienced in the existence of the railway was encountered by a night train, which was engulfed in a raging flood by the collapse of a bridge near Mangapatam. By this disaster a death-roll of 79 was created, and six people were injured. Again in June last, a mixed train was overturned by a violent storm of wind near Rampur Haut, and on this occasion thirteen people were killed and fifteen were injured. At Khatavli station another catastrophe, due to one of the flanges of the right leading wheel of the engine having worn sharp, resulted in death to 28 passengers and injury to 17 others. Of these three disasters human foresight could hardly have prevented the first two, and it will be seen that if from the total mortality, the 120 deaths here mentioned are deducted, the mortality of the year is not so greatly in excess of that recorded during the preceding twelve months. The total number of casualties to both passengers and servants from all causes increased during the year from 1,114 to 1,231 or by 10·50 per cent. Here again it will be seen that the excessive mortality alluded to above, has a great deal to do with the increased total. The figures, as they stand, are very high, and it is to be hoped that when the next returns are made a very considerable reduction will be exhibited. One prominent feature of the casualty list is the heading "Trespassers (including suicide)." This accounts for no less than 650 deaths, and the report shows that last year the number was even greater. It is quite obvious that the public do not realise their responsibilities sufficiently well so far as the railways in India are concerned, and it is also patent that the railway to the native mind presents an easy method of shortening an unwished for existence. If precautions are possible they certainly ought to be taken by those who have charge of the affairs, and if there is any method of inducing the public to keep out of the way of passing trains, which it is possible to introduce, it ought to be adopted.

THE AUSTRIAN COTTON INDUSTRY. ALL over the world cotton manufacturers are in a precarious condition. In America and Lancashire the cotton gamble is affecting the industry very seriously. Here in India a multitude of causes, apart from the question of the price of the raw material, are having a deleterious effect upon the industry. In Germany the manufacturer has his own private troubles and, lastly, we learn that the Austrian spinner is also passing through a period of anxiety owing to conditions which are quite peculiar to his country. The main cause of uncertainty in the Austrian cotton industry appears to be the apprehension of a tariff separation between Austria and Hungary. Up till recently, a writer in the journal of the Society of Arts informs us, Hungary had no textile industry of its own, but was supplied entirely by the Austrian manufacturer. As is the case in other parts of Europe, by far the greater part of the cotton used in Austria comes from the United States, being shipped by Bremen and Hamburg, and thence being forwarded either by river or rail to its destination. About a third of the entire consumption of the raw material comes from Indian or Egyptian sources, and we should imagine, in view of the description of the cloth produced in the Austrian mills, that both these countries should have a considerable advantage over the West, if the production could be increased to meet the demand. Attempts have been made to grow cotton within the Austrian Empire, but up to the present all experiments in this direction have been devoid of success. The more recent attempts were made in Hungary, the portion of the country which stands in greatest need of cheapened supplies. Unfortunately, however, for the Hungarian manufacturer these experiments had no better results than those which preceded them. In Bohemia where the Austrian industry is principally situated, over 1,10,000 looms are at work, and an idea of the usual activity of the industry may be gleaned from the fact that, as a rule, from ten and a half to eleven and a half hours are worked per diem. Wages are very low, indeed. We do not see that the Bohemian operative can claim any great advantage in the matter of his earnings over the Indian spinner and weaver. The highest wages obtained are equivalent to a little over Rs. 3 per diem. This is, however, very exceptional and is only paid to the most skilled operatives. Re. 1-4 per diem is quoted as the average earnings of an operative in a calico establishment. The danger which threatens the industry is, at present, merely a question of the future, but it seems to have provoked a feeling of considerable uncertainty. How Eastern markets would be affected by a crisis in the Austrian cotton mill industry remains to be seen.

THE CROPS IN INDIA. A moderate amount of rain has fallen in a number of districts, and as a rule the additional moisture thus obtained has had a beneficial influence upon the standing crops. The winter harvest is still in progress in a large number of districts, and outturns generally are reported to be good. In Madras the recent rainfall has been heavy in the central parts of the Presidency, and elsewhere moderate supplies have been received. Agriculturists are busily engaged with ploughing and sowing. There have also been a few showers in Bengal, but more rain is still needed for the spring crops in the several divisions. Some damage by frost is reported, but prospects seem to be very good on the whole. The cultivators of the United Provinces report that, although rain has been received, it will not result in benefit to the crops, and some damage has also been done by frost in two districts. Conditions in the Punjab are fairly satisfactory. Rain has fallen over a considerable area, and it seems to have come at a timely moment. In order to place matters on a proper basis more rain will be needed in some districts. The harvest which has recently been concluded has given average outturns. The sowing of the spring crops is now in progress, and the standing crops are doing well, except rapeseed in Ferozepur, where caterpillars have been busy. In the North-West Frontier Province the recent rain has done good. The canal supply is greatly improved and present operations are successfully progressing. There has been a bumper yield of rice in the Central Provinces, and the only other crops which have not given normal outturns have been jowar and cotton. The only unsatisfactory feature of the present situation is that continued presence of insects which have damaged tur, linseed and other minor spring crops in some districts. Rain has fallen in Mysore, but in Coorg, Hyderabad, Rajputana, Central India, Cashmir, and Nepal there have been no showers. In all these districts, however, prospects are stated to be good, and from Burma and Assam no disturbing features are reported. Fodder is everywhere procurable, and prices are everywhere almost stationary, except in the Central Provinces, where a slight tendency for quotations to rise has been noticed.

GERMAN NAVAL AFFAIRS. A SHORT time ago there was launched at Stettin, a ship specially constructed to carry liquid fuel for the German navy. This is the first vessel of the kind built by the Imperial Ministry of Marine. It has a double bottom, twelve water-tight compartments, six of which will contain the oil. The boiler, besides its work of propelling, ensures by a system of hot water pipes that the oil fuel is kept in a perfectly liquid state, no matter what the outer temperature is. This innovation shows that the German military marine is seriously thinking of replacing coal by petroleum. The German Government has taken another step towards the increase of its naval strength. It has been decided to augment the corps of marine officers, and one hundred and forty new posts have been created; these are: vice-admiral, rear-admiral, twenty-four captains of different ranks, twenty-one lieutenants of the first class and fifteen of the second class, twenty-six ensigns, and fifty-nine aspirants or probationers. This is a large addition in one year to the permanent establishment.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY LAMINGTON will hold an "At Home" at the Ladies, Gymkhana to-morrow.

MANY and gratifying are the indications that come to hand from all sorts of quarters to point to the breaking up of the suspicions of the people on the subject of plague measures, says the "Pioneer." In all parts of the country it appears that the policy of evacuation is coming to be thoroughly understood; and it is now quite rare to find a village where the people make any difficulties about turning out after a plague case or two has occurred. Indeed, in some parts of the Central Provinces we hear of instances where the villagers of their own accord have put up camps in advance in order to be able to quit their houses at the first sign of danger; and to show how keen is the look-out they keep, a case came to notice the other day where a whole village migrated into these huts because a mouse had been found dead in the malguzar's house, apparently from natural causes.

THE betrothal of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin to Princess Alexandra of Brunswick-Luneburg, second daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, took place at Gmunden.

FATHER Bernard Vaughan was to entertain 4,000 East End children at the People's Palace on December 30, on which occasion Miss Mary Anderson (Madame de Navarro) had kindly promised to sing.

A REPORT comes from New York that the Government of Japan will not look on idly at the proceedings of the American Tobacco Company which has acquired the control of several of the largest cigar and cigarette factories in Japan. The Government has in fact decided to establish a tobacco monopoly in order to prevent the North American Trust from entirely controlling the Japanese tobacco market.

A FRENCH paper gives for what it is worth the report current in political circles in Teheran that England has demanded of the Shah authority to exploit the mineral wealth of Persia, the salt and coal mines excepted. The conditions are said to be a lease for one hundred years for which is offered one hundred millions toumans (about 270 million francs or £10,800,000). The other conditions mentioned are that the direction of the Persian Customs should pass into the hands of the English, and imposts on English merchandise be sensibly reduced.

AN explanation of the sudden order to some of the American men-of-war to betake themselves to Honolulu, and its equally sudden rescission, is given in Japan, but it is probably not entirely true. American Naval Officers, like good husbands and fathers, are constantly followed to foreign stations by their wives and families, and this has worried the Navy Department at Washington for many years. When Joe Chandler was Secretary of the Navy, he went so far as to issue a peremptory order that no American Naval Officer's wife should go to the Far East if her husband was stationed there. But this was an order that could not be enforced, as American girls, married or single, are not subject to the authority even of a Secretary of the Navy. It is now stated that as soon as the order for Honolulu came, 40 American women and children immediately took ship for San Francisco, and as soon as they were out of sight and beyond recall, the American Squadron was ordered back.

THE "Russki Invalid" gives an account of the army of Korea, which is described as a force of little value. A reorganisation was made some twenty years ago, and Chinese, Japanese, American, and Russian instructors have followed one another since. The regular forces comprise six brigades of infantry, and there is neither cavalry nor artillery. A kind of guard brigade is quartered in Seoul, comprising five battalions, and having a strength of 2,450 men, but the five provincial brigades have only three battalions. The total strength may be about 10,000 men. The young officers are trained at a school in Seoul, where the instruction is of an elementary character. The establishment appears to be large, for 500 youths are generally in training there, from 100 to 150 being appointed to the army every year. The arms of the troops are mostly old weapons, the Berdan, Remington, and Gras, and some of them the more modern Mauser and Muratta. The rifle practice is bad, and the rifles and cartridges are carelessly handled. There is a plan of forming three six-gun batteries, but nothing has been done in this matter. In addition to the regular troops are local forces, a kind of mediæval militia, of very little value. The Koreans can be made good soldiers if they have good officers.

PARIS IN THE SECOND EMPIRE.

BEFORE THE DELUGE.

IN "Gossip from Paris During the Second Empire." Correspondence (1864-1869) of Antony B. North Peat. Selected and Arranged by A. R. Waller, we have a reprint of certain extracts from the journalistic contributions of a gentleman attached to the Home Office in Paris to the columns of "The Morning Star" (later incorporated with "The Daily News") and of "The Yorkshire Post." The articles are composed of jottings and reflections on daily Parisian and French life during the latter period of the Second French Empire by a person, presumably an Englishman or American, whose position in a French public department gave him some opportunity of verifying the news he supplied for English consumption. Mr. Waller in selecting about one-twelfth from the whole material, which we understand fills nine bulky volumes has gone upon the principle—so he tells us—of choosing only those portions which might prove of interest to readers of to-day. Mr. Waller has either grievously misjudged the present reading public, in which case he is hardly fair to the literary reputation of Mr. Peat, who, for aught we know, may in the portions of his work now withheld from publication have been a masterly delineator of Imperial life and manners. Or else Mr. Peat himself must, for a journalist, have been singularly limited, perhaps owing to his official position, or possibly his nature, in his powers of observing the signs of the times. Mr. Peat was living in Paris, at that time perhaps the real centre of Europe. The period was the most interesting in the whole of the nineteenth century. It was the year of the makings of an united Germany and an united Italy.

France, to all appearance the greatest, and certainly the most splendidly imposing of Continental Powers, was internally the prey of a gang of self-interested politicians, eaten up with luxury and corruption, and verging towards the ruin which awaited her in 1870. The rebuilding of Paris by Haussmann, the American fiasco, the imbroglio at Rome, the great Paris Exhibition, the attempt at a Liberal Empire, all fall within these few years.

But these great matters do not apparently interest Mr. Peat, nor according to Mr. Waller, the English public of to-day. And the volume before us is a hotch-pot composed of the latest bit of Court scandal, the most recent anecdote of a popular writer, snippings from the Police Court news of the provinces, and trite reflections on the Longchamps races or society at a fashionable French watering place.

Of the Mexican campaign, which perhaps more than anything else ruined the prestige of the flashy Empire of Napoleon, we do indeed get an account taken from a Vienna paper, of the gallant manner in which the unfortunate Maximilian met his death. The Austro-Prussian war of 1866 serves to introduce an anecdote of the Princess Metternich. "Il a la Prusse" is her excuse for her husband's absence from some Court festivity, as though she had said "He has the measles." Or, again, we learn of the triumphant return of the Prussian troops to Berlin from the story of the devotion of a fiancee who supplied with her own hair the place of the horse-hair of her lover's helmet, which fell into the fire a short time before the march past of his regiment.

The furious jealousy of the French at Prussian victories is only indicated in the single story of an encounter between a peppery French marshal and the Prussian Ambassador, the Count de Goltz. "France need not follow anyone's example," burst out the former; "still less of a Power she has so often defeated. We could easily with our rusty muskets conquer Prussia, with her needle guns."

The cholera which terrified Parisians so much in 1866 receives but scant mention. The heroism of the Empress in visiting the cholera hospitals is, of course, an occasion of fervent Imperialist eulogy. And we are told for the sake of the story only of the village "maire" who, when recommended to take all due precautionary measures forthwith, caused graves sufficient for the whole population to be dug in the village cemetery.

Concerning internal politics there was, perhaps, some reason for a public functionary to preserve silence in the days of the Second Empire. An unfortunate actor apparently narrowly escaped arrest on a stage for daring the sneeze into a handkerchief which contained a portrait of the first Napoleon. But we should like to have heard more of the astute and polished statesman the Duc de Morny than an account of the inevitable pious ending which seems to be the fate of all witty roues. Rouher, who was the broad sword to de Morny's Court rapier in the armoury of Second Empire heroes only appears in this volume as the unconscious illustrator of a truism. At the Tuileries at a jeu de societe the Emperor had answered the question, "How distinguish truth from a lie" by saying, "Open the door to both and the lie will enter first. A Chamberlain suddenly announced two of the Ministers, each of whom refused to enter before the other, until the younger gracefully insisted on Rouher taking precedence. Of Lamartine we just catch a glimpse, old, broken, and beggared, living on a State gratuity of £16,000, which he received "as a shot through the heart from France."

But of the sincere attempt by Napoleon in 1868 and 1869 to enlarge the bases of the Empire by bestowing greater liberty of action and speech than had been possible just after the coup d'etat, beyond an account of the restoration of the old Tribune to its place in the Assembly, we learn nothing.

In a volume made up largely from the floating mass of scandal and gossip which circulated from day to day, we may expect to get some kind of a reflection of the standard of living set in Paris to France and Europe generally by the fleshy parvenus who formed the Court of Napoleon and Eugenie. Nor are our expectations altogether disappointed. The picture painted by Zola in the Rougon-Macquart novels is not all exaggeration. Gambling extravagance, superstition, and voluptuousness in the higher ranks of society are only equalled by the revolting which though more general in, were not confined to, the lower. A lady who had solemnly promised the Holy Father never to sit down to cards again thought nothing of breaking her pledge by losing thousands standing. As much as £10 was sometimes paid for the mere washing of a dress and some toilets mounted into three figures. The modistes made their fortunes, even though their bills were not always paid. Paris flocked to table-turning charlatans and quack miracle-mongers. An old Marshal nearly killed himself by throwing away his crutch and trying to "rise" at the bidding of a Zouave private. Coarse opera singers gave perfomances at private parties of the nobility which the police would not have tolerated on the public stage. An Archbishop hemmed in by crinolines rebuked somewhat appositely some noble ladies who pleaded that their "dressmakers put so much material in their skirts"—"That none remains for the corsage," interrupted the Archbishop. Rents in Paris had risen to enormous prices, and landlords had become so exacting that to be a professional man or to have a family or a dog was to court expulion. And yet Paris was infested with criminals, and mysterious disappearances baffled all the energies of the police. Even in the upper classes of the capital—not to speak of the lower, or the provinces—crimes worthy of Imperial Rome were whispered of, and well, might Mr. Peat, in an unusual fit of exaltation exclaim that life then at Paris was a revival of the best days of the Regency, but without the grand-seigneur tone, the artistic colouring, or the generous prodigality of those days."

The most interesting part of the volume is concerned with contemporary anecdotes of the great painters, singers, and literary men of the period.

SERGEANT LINKE, of the 48th German Infantry Regiment, was sentenced at Kuestrin to eighteen months' imprisonment and degradation for cruelty to soldiers in seventeen cases. The men were so afraid of Linke that none dared to report him.

EXPERIMENTS with wireless telegraphy will be shortly made between Berlin and Karlskrona in Sweden. The German wireless telegraphy company have offered the gratuitous use of much of their apparatus. A Swede, naval Lieutenant Walerius, will direct the experiments.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TSAR'S STAND FOR PEACE.

Russian Proposals to Japan.

CONCESSIONS IN KOREA.

TREATY RIGHTS IN MANCHURIA.

JAPAN STILL UNAPPEASED.

A WARLIKE THREAT.

LONDON, JANUARY, 11.

It is announced at Berlin that the Tsar has instructed Count Lamsdorff to prepare for official publication a statement regarding the negotiations with Japan, which will show that Russia's proposals are essentially as follows :—

Firstly.— Japan is accorded various concessions in Korea.

Secondly.—Japan is allowed to deal with Southern Korea economically and strategically as her interests require.

Thirdly.—Russia leaves Japan full commercial freedom in Northern Korea, but neither there, nor in Southern Korea, shall Japan permanently occupy fortresses, whether on the coast or in the interior.

Fourthly.—The establishment of a neutral zone of fifty kilometres along the Yalu to Tiumen, where neither Japan nor Russia shall establish fortresses. The Korea Straits to be neutral and free for Russian ships.

Fifthly.—Russia accepts no conditions in reference to Manchuria, but is ready to accord Japan and other Powers representation for commercial interests.

It is also stated at Berlin that Russia has notified the Powers that she will respect all rights in Manchuria granted under Treaties made with China.

LONDON JANUARY, 12.

The "Times" Peking correspondent wires that the Chinese Minister at Tokio has telegraphed to Prince Ching that the Japanese Foreign Office requests him to make the following communication :—That the second Russian Reply has been received at Tokio and is considered unfavourable and cannot be accepted by Japan who, unless Russia recedes, will be compelled promptly to resort to arms.

The Russian Press attacks Great Britain, declaring that by her attitude she will be made morally responsible for any outbreak of war in the Far East, and accuses her of a breach of neutrality in supplying crews for the two Argentine warships purchased by Japan.

The elder statesmen and ministers had a long conference at Tokio yesterday.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at Manchester last night, declined to speak about the chances of peace or war in the Far East.

None, he said, could contemplate the possibility of hostilities between two great civilized nations without misgiving and depression.

He hoped it would be unnecessary to say that Great Britain would fully carry out all her Treaty obligations in regard to any of her allies.

PEACE EMPEROR'S OUTBURST.

His Majesty's Firm Stand.

REPUDIATES THE WAR PARTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 12,

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London, 11th January, says that a "Morning Post" telegram from St. Petersburg states that the Tsar, at a recent meeting of the Asiatic Council, asked : "Am I Emperor of Russia or am I not. Am I an Emperor of peace or am I not ?"

His Majesty afterwards wired to Admiral Alexieff that he was not to make any further move without his personal commands.

RESIGNATION OF A GOVERNOR.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

Sir Arthur Havelock, the Governor of Tasmania, has resigned, owing to ill-health.

[Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock has been Governor of Tasmania since 1901. He is 60 years of age and is the son of the late Lieut.-Col. W. Havelock. He entered the Army in 1862, and retired with the rank of Captain in 1877. He was formerly Chief Civil Commissioner, Seychelles Islands, and has been Governor of the West African Settlements, Trinidad, Natal, Ceylon, and Madras. He was Governor of Ceylon from 1890 to 1895 and of Madras from 1895 to 1,900.]

FAMOUS PAINTER DEAD.

The death is announced of M. Jean Leon Gerome, the celebrated French painter.

[Jean Leon Gerome, painter and sculptor, was born at Vesoul on the 11th May 1824. He was educated at Paris and Rome under Delaroche ; was awarded the Legion of Honour in 1855, the Order of the Red Eagle in 1869, and in 1878 became a member of the Academie des Beaux Arts. His principal works were Combat des Coqs ; Cleopatra, Cardinal in Grey ; Pygmalion and Galatea, the Slave Market of Cairo, and Promenade of the Harem. In the latter part of his life he resided in Paris.]

Rs. 2,000 to 10]

About placing the 1st three in the **KING'S PLATE**, run at Calcutta, January 16th. **CHARLES HARDING**, 28, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SOMALI WAR.

A Big Fight with Dervishes.

MULLAH'S FORCE ROUTED.

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

An official despatch from Somaliland states that General Egerton with 2,200 regulars and one thousand irregulars attacked five thousand Dervishes at Jidballi, apparently the Mullah's main force, on the 11th inst. (to-day).

The enemy charging caught our frontal and flank fires, then broke and fled. Our mounted men pursued them for ten miles.

The enemy killed are estimated at one thousand. Many prisoners and four hundred rifles were taken and more are being collected.

Our casualties were 43, including Lieuts. Bowden-Smith and Welland killed and nine other officers wounded and one missing.

[Lieut. C. H. Bowden-Smith received his first commission on the 20th February, 1897, and became Lieutenant on the 25th June, 1898.

Lieut. J. R. Welland, M. B., received his commission as Lieutenant in the Army Medical Service on the 29th June, 1901.]

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 12.

The General Officer Commanding in Somaliland has reported to Lord Kitchener that he advanced on the 10th instant towards Jidballi with the first and second brigades and one thousand irregulars.

Jidballi was held by some two thousand Dervishes.

The Infantry advanced to within seven hundred yards of the position when the Dervishes advanced to the charge but could not face the frontal fire of the infantry and the flank attack of the mounted troops. The enemy broke and fled pursued for ten miles by the mounted troops.

The Dervishes killed are estimated at about one thousand and there are also many prisoners. Four hundred rifles were taken and more are being collected.

The following British casualties occurred :—

Killed—Lieut. C. H. Bowden-Smith, Hampshire Regiment and Lieut. G. R. Welland, Royal Army Medical Corps.

Wounded—Brevet Major G. T. M. Bridges, R.A. ; Lieut. A. E. Andrews, Hampshire Regiment ; Captain G. C. Shakerly, King's Royal Rifles.

Severely wounded.—Lieutenant H. H. R. White, King's Royal Rifles ; Lieutenant H. E. Reinhold, 27th Punjabis ; Capt. F. B. Young, 2nd King's African Rifles ; and Captain E. H. Llewellyn, 2nd King's African Rifles.

Slightly wounded :—Lieutenant-Colonel Forestier Walker, R. A. ; and Captain G. R. Breading, King's African Rifles.

Missing.—Captain the Hon. T. Lister, 10th Hussars.

British rank-and-file—killed, nil ; wounded, five.

Native ranks—killed, seven ; wounded, fifteen.

Irregulars—killed, two ; wounded, two.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE FISCAL FIGHT.

The Unionist Disruption.

A PLEADING PREMIER.

LONDON, JANUARY 12.

Mr. Balfour in his speech at Manchester last night referring to fiscal policy pleaded for moderation and deprecated undue impatience. He dwelt upon the necessity for party unity and said if the Unionists became disrupted Home Rule would again figure in the party programme.

INDIAN RAILWAY REFORMS.

VIEWS OF THE BENGAL CHAMBER.

A LETTER TO GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 12.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have once more addressed a strong letter to the Government of India on the subject of the insufficiency of rolling-stock upon the Indian railways. They agree with the opinion expressed by Mr. Robertson in his recently published railway report to the effect that a greater speed of Indian trains is both desirable and necessary, but they do not agree with him in considering that this is a sufficient argument against a further increase of rolling-stock. They complain that so far as they are aware nothing is being done to meet the general expansion of trade by increasing the rolling stock of the Indian railway generally. The Committee are of opinion that the most effective and probably the least expensive remedy would be in the provision of a general reserve stock of wagons to belong to Government and to be managed by a joint committee of the different railways.

MURDEROUS ATTACK ON A BISHOP.

BEATEN WITH LATHIS.

OUTRAGE BY VILLAGERS.

A report has reached Calcutta of a murderous assault made upon Bishop Whitley by some Kumbars in the village of Bamnia, Chota Nagpur, to whom he had gone out on his bicycle with four Indian Christians to preach.

The Kumbars objected to the Bishop coming and showed a threatening attitude. The Bishop thereupon turned round and started to wheel his bicycle out of the village. The people followed him and beat him to his knees with lathis. He struggled again to his feet and the villagers then desisted and he managed to get on the next dak bungalow where he lay for some hours exhausted, but is now recovering. He is 67 years of age and his escape is remarkable. He has a nasty scalp wound which bled profusely and a score of contusions on the arms which he raised to save his head.

INDIAN ARMY LEAVE RULES.

IMPORTANT CHANGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 12.

The following important changes in the rules for the grant of leave, on private affairs outside India for Officers of the Indian Army have been approved, by the Secretary of State and are about to be introduced :—All officers, on each occasion on which they take leave out of India on private affairs, will, in future, be allowed option of leave under one of the following alternative conditions—(a) They will either be granted leave or furlough out of India in accordance with leave or furlough rules to which they are subject ; or (b) their leave will be restricted to eight months, which must be taken between 15th February and 15th November except with the special sanction of the Commander-in-Chief.

The following detailed concessions are allowed to officers taking leave under the second alternative for the restricted period of eight months :—(1) They will be allowed to includel that period any privilage leave whether "ordinary" or "accumulated" that may be due to them and for that period of privilege leave so included, they will draw full pay, provided that in the event of their being granted an extension of leave for any cause involving absence from duty for more than eight months the entire period will be converted into ordinary leave or furlough, pay being adjusted accordingly ; (2) they will be eligible for an advance of pay e qual to full privilege leavepay and allowances to which they may beentitled in lieu of ordinary furlough. Advance admissible under regulations though as cases may occur in which the present rule may be more favourable to an officer then permission to draw full pri vilige leave pay the option of drawing three months furlough pay will still be allowed ; (3) two of the officers absent from a native regiment on a restricted period of eight months' leave shall reckon as equivalent of only one absent under ordinary rules. This concession of combined privilege leave and furlough subject to conditions specified will also apply to officers of the Indian Medical Service and to Royal Artillery and Royal Engineer officers who are subject to leave rules of 1886 for the Indian Army, but it will not apply to officers of the Indian Army or Indian medical service who are under civil service regulations for purposes of leave, Lastly, the concessionis admissible irrespective of the Indian furlough rules to which officers may be subject.

The Henderson Line has been included provisionally for one year amongst the steamship companies by which officers can travel without penalty for overstaying leave provided the steamer be timed to arrive within it.

STATUES OF ANGLO-INDIANS,

THE CALCUTTA MAIDAN.

An alteration has just been completed under the personal supervision of H. E. the Viceroy which will help to keep alive the memory of a number of distinguished Anglo-Indians. It consists in clearly marking all the numerous statues on the Calcutta Maidan with the names of those they represent,

THE LATE MR. EDWARDS.

An inquest on the late Mr. Edwards, of the Doveton College, was held to-day, the proceedings being quite short. The verdict given was that death was due to strychnine poison, but how or by whom administered the jurors are unable to say.

THE BENGAL POLO TOURNAMENT.

In the Bengal polo tournament to-day Lord Kitchener's Staff beat the Calcutta Club B Team as they pleased by seven goals and three subsidiaries to nothing. Lord Kitchener was amongst the spectators. The following composed the teams :—Staff—Major Maxwell, Captain Brook, Colonel Hamilton, and Captain Barnes. Calcutta—Captain Holden, Mr. Mant, Mr. Fisher and Mr. Sheepshank.

THE SERVIAN KINGDOM.

REGICIDES DISMISSED.

The London correspondent of the "Englishman" telegraphs that the Servian regicides have been dismissed from Belgrade.

SHOOTING ACCIDENT AT LAHORE.

ARMY MEDICAL OFFICER KILLED.

LAHORE, JANUARY 11.

News has been received here of a sad shooting accident which occurred at Rawalpindi on Saturday, and which has resulted in the death of Captain Jephson, R. A. M. C.

The deceased officer arrived at Pindi on Friday, having marched up with a battery of Artillery from Umballa.

Early on Saturday morning he went out shooting, accompanied by two dogs. Later in the day he was found in the park, shot through the head, his gun was lying near. He expired before he could be taken to the hospital. It is not known how the accident happened.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The House Accomodation Act 1902 is about to be extended to certain specified areas in the Poona Cantonment

A wing of the 94th Russell's Infantry is under orders to proceed to Aden in the Indian Marine Steamer Hardinge.

The General Officer Commanding, accompanied by the Orderly Officer, proceeded to Deolali on inspection duty yesterday, and will return to Bombay tomorrow. Lieut-Colonel A. H. Callwell, R.G.A., the next senior officer at Bombay, will command the Garrison during the absence of the General Officer Commanding.

Colonel G. D. N. Leake, R.A.M.C., Principal Medical Officer, Bombay and Nagpur Districts, proceeded to Khandalla to preside over the 2nd Invaliding Board of British Troops yesterday. Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Sarkies, I.M.S., will perform the duties of the P. M. O. during the absence of Colonel Leake, R.A.M.C.

The 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, will parade on their own Regimental Parade Ground at Colaba at 7-45 a. m., on Friday, the 15th January, for presentation of South African Medals by the General Officer Commanding.

THE SAD OCCURRENCE AT DHOND.

HOW THE VICTIMS PERISHED.

A DISTRESSING STORY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JANUARY, 12.

Further particulars regarding the fatality at Dhond have been received. It appears that Guard Mascarenhas and his wife were playing cards till eleven o'clock when Mascarenhas went on the line and his wife retired for the night. As she was not in good health she told a servant to place an iron grate containing coal and a kettle of water in the bed-room. Her two sons, aged eleven and thirteen, and her little girl, aged seven, were sleeping in the same room. The boys lay on the floor and the mother and daughter on a cot. Another son of fifteen years, who generally slept in the same room, decided to occupy the bed of an elder brother as the latter had gone to Bhusawal to play in a football match. About seven o'clock the next morning, this lad went to wake his mother. He tried to push open the bed-room door but finding it locked went round to the window, pushed it open and found his other brothers and his sister lying dead. From the positions of the bodies it appears they were roused just before the fatal fumes took effect but were unable to escape. The mother appeared to have sat up in bed and then fallen across her daughter. The little girl had apparently moved whilst of the boys on the floor one had got up and moved towards the door but was overcome before he could reach it and fell down. A bruise on the forehead showed where he had struck in his fall.

Medical assistance was summoned but life was pronounced extinct in each case Inspector Longley of the Railway Police held an inquiry and recorded a verdict of death from carbonic acid gas poisoning.

Guard Mascarenhas who was out on the line and his eldest son reached home in the morning. The occurrence has cast a gloom over the station and great sympathy is felt for the survivors.

PLAGUE IN THE S. M. COUNTRY.

HYDRO-CARBON—THE GERM DESTROYED,

Plague has broken out at Guntakul, the large station of the Southern Mahratta Railway, where a large number of European and native employes of the Railway reside. On Friday last all the houses of the porters, pointsmen and hamals, about 160 in number, were disinfected by the heat of hydro-carbon by Dr. E. S. Chenai' Chief Medical Officer, S. M.Railway, in the presence of Mr. Scott, Collector and District Magistrate of Anantapur, and his Chief and Medical Sanitary Officer. Soon after hydro-carbon was sprinkled on the floors and in rat-holes everything alive in the way of vermin died. All who witnessed the newly discovered disinfecting process were convinced of its efficacy. The heat and smoke generated by the ignition of the hydro -carbon is so great as to destroy all plague germs. The Collector Mr. Scott, who is said to have formed a very favourable opinion of it, intends reporting the result to the Madras Government. He requested his medical officer to try the disinfectant at all stations where plague has broken out.

GREAT FIRE AT DIKSHAL.

Last night, at about nine o'clock, a disastrous fire occurred in the Locomotive Store Yard at Dikshal, which was completely burnt down. The origin of the outbreak is not known nor the extent of damage.

VACCINATION OPERATIONS.

MADRAS, JANUARY 12.

The Madras Government have sanctioned a scheme for the improvement of the working of the Vaccination Department which, it considers, is not as efficient as might be owing to the inefficient agency employed. To remedy this they propose to improve the status of the employes, imposing qualifications for admission and appointing a superior grade of supervising officers. Another proposal under consideration is the appointment of a medical officer of the grade of an assistant surgeon to supervise and report on the village water-supply and sanitation scheme in each district. This officer will also be appointed to supervise vaccination operations. The Government while, not approving of making vaccination in the presidency compulsory, advocate compulsory vaccination as a preliminary in certain districts

LADY ATTACKED AT JUBBULPORE.

ASSAULTED BY PUNJABIS.

JUBBULPORE, JANUARY 11.

A young European lady is reported to have been assaulted and dragged off her horse recently at Jubbulpore, by Punjabis. Some villagers came to the rescue, but her assailants escaped.

A reward of one hundred rupees is being offered by Government for information leading to the arrest of the assailants.

FIRE AT GIRGAUM ROAD.

FIFTY BUFFALOES BURNT TO DEATH.

Last evening at a quarter past six o'clock a fire broke out in a buffalostables situated at Chira Bazaar, Girgaum Road, by which the whole structure was destroyed and about fifty animals were burnt to death. The structure was divided into eight blocks, and was licensed to keep 550 buffaloes. The fire originated in the centre of the building. It was first discovered by a policeman, who raised an alarm. The owners of the buffaloes, who fortunately lived in a chawl close by, on hearing the alarm ran up and freed as many of their animals as they possibly could and removed them to a place of safety. In the same compound there are eight chawls inhabited by low-caste Hindus and four stables, containing about four hundred horses for hack victorias. As fears were entertained for the safety of the horses, they were also removed from their stables. The fire brigades were communicated with, but before the steamers arrived on the scene, the whole structure was enveloped in flames. This was due to the highly inflammable nature of the materials of which the building was constructed and to the large quantity of grass stored therein for the animals. The flames spread to two chawls situated to the east of the stables and would have been destroyed, but for the prompt action taken by the police assisted by a number of Parsis who ran up, broke down the burning portion and prevented the progress of the flames. The fire engines from Fort, Babulla Tank, Byculla and Chinchpoogli arrived on the scene and extinguished the fire About fifty buffaloes perished in the flames. The building belonged to Haji Mahomed Haji Ismail, who had rented it to several milkmen for stabling their buffaloes. The damage caused by the destruction of the building is estimated at Rs. 40,000 which is fully covered by insurance. The value of the animals burnt in the flames is put down at Rs. 5,000. Great excitement prevailed in the locality while the conflagration was in progress and the approaches to the scene were thronged by a vast crowd of people, but the police under Superintendent Stanford and Inspector Coxen maintained excellent orders and regulated traffic. Mr. Gell, the Commissioner of Police, and Mr. R. P. Lambert, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, were present on the scene.

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

SCENE PAINTERS AND R. A.'s.

THE CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES.

"MADAME SHERRY" AT THE APOLLO.

LONDON, DECEMBER 24.

Early in the New Year Sir Lawrence Alma Tadema, R.A., is to preside over a complimentary dinner which is to be given in London in honour of the great scenic artists, the painters whose wonderful work is admired and delighted in by every visitor to a Metropolitan theatre, and, indeed, almost all the theatres of England, but whose craft has never yet been recognised by any of the regular art societies. Several members of the Royal Academy and other societies of painters will be present, and also the leading actors, theatre managers, and play-wrights among whom will be Sir Henry Irving, Sir Charles Wyndham, Sir Squire Bancroft Mr. Beerbohm Tree, Mr. G. Alexander, Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, and Mr. Anthony Hope. During the last generation the art of scene-painting has made remarkable strides in England. Mr. Joseph Harker, one of the foremost scenic artists of the day, has modestly ascribed the advance as being very largely a result of the introduction of electric light. "Electric light is so searching," he said, "that it 'shows things up.' Defective painting could be seen ; in fact, it couldn't be hidden. Electricity is white, and has none of the soft yellowness of gas nor any of the mellowing haze which the heat of gas causes. About the same time, too, stage realism came into fashion, and for realism to be good at all it has to be thoroughly good. Once you begin with realism, you have to go on, or your bit of excellent work is wasted. Put these two causes together, and you get the secret. For with the electric light good painting tells, and consequently is worth doing.

There has, perhaps, been another factor or two which have also something to answer for. Keen competition has educated the public taste until now bad scenery would be hissed. The growth of touring companies, carrying their own scenery, has killed the old stock scene-painter, and thrown most of the work into those few hands which proved the most skil-ful. In the old days every theatre kept its stock scene-painter, just as at keep its carpenters. I was one myself for fourteen months at Dublin, and many were the amusing experiences I had in rapidly altering scenes to make them suit different plays. There was no going off, then, to the South of France, and swathing your head in wool and wine while you thought things out. The Deadman's Dyke had to become the 'Rugged Heath,' and 'His Lordship's Manor House' had to be changed into 'Cottage by the Sea' in an afternoon. It was the cloth that cost the money then, and not the painting. With very few exceptions there are no stock scenic artists now. In London, in fact, the theatres are not permitted to do painting in the theatre itself. Of course, many theatres still keep everything they need, say, for Shakespeare. Covent Garden has every scene necessary for all the great operas. But good painting is not exactly new in the theatre. Two generations ago a couple of famous R.A.'s—David Roberts and Clarkson Stanfield—were engaged, both at Drury Lane and Covent Garden. Stanfield painted, too, for the old Victoria in the Waterloo road. He delighted in devising realistic effects for the stage. It was he, who invented the first contrivance for reproducing a curling wave breaking on the beach. That they both could paint can be seen from the pictures they have left. Later there were William Reveley, the two Grieves, father and son, and Loutherburg, whose pictures of battle scenes kept at Greenwich hang alongside Turner, and do not suffer. But in my opinion, the best of all the old scenic-artists was Telbin. His son still with us. We used to call him Young Telbin, but he is—as lively still as ever he was. Sir Henry Irving did much towards forming the present taste for good work by his lavish settings. Some of the scences painted for the Lyceum by Hawes Craven would compare with anything in scenic art ever accomplished anywhere. Others followed Sir Henry's lead, and now only the really good will pass. Mr. George Edwards is the most lavish of the present managers. His motto enforces progress, and he does not forget to impress it on one: I am willing to ; but I insist on having things done just as well as they can be done. Yet I believe that in the old days the scenic-artist was made more of than he is to-day. He was certainly starred more. It is rarely now that his name appears on the theatre bills. Good work seems to be taken for granted. Mr. Harker was, as he talked, working on an act drop-cloth representing heavy curtains of crimson plush and cream silk. So accurately could be judge what would give the exact effect of plush and silk that, though at close quarters, our representative failed to tell what was intended ; on looking of it in a convex mirror he could have believed that he was really looking at genuine silk and plush.

Mr. Bourchier is among the first in the field of Christmas entertainments with a revival of Mr. Rutland Barrington's adaptation of Kingsley's "Water Babies." This has the advantage of a hundred nights' run last year behind, and little criticism is required. We may, perhaps, be permitted to put in a mild word of protest—or regret—that Kingsley's simple tale has been treated so much in the style of pantomime by Mr. Barrington. Even here we are not free from motor cars and the fiscal question, though we hasten to add that the allusions to the latter were scrupulously fair. But on the whole, especially in the first act, which would hardly be improved, the spirit of the original is well preserved. The performance was in every way quite exceptionally good of its kind. It is almost invidious to single out particular efforts for commendation where all were so excellent. The majority of the players were the same as last year. Miss Nellie Bowman as Tom, the sweep's boy, showed that she could not only sing and dance with grace and energy, but what is rarer in performances of the kind, she could act ; one only wished that she had been given more opportunity of proving it. Miss Empsie Bowman was charming as Ellie, the squire's daughter. Mr. Webb Darleigh repeated his very realistic performance of Grimes, the sweep, and Mr. Edward Rigby was again amusing as the Lobster. Among the best performances however, was that of a new-comer to the cast, Miss Tita Brand, who played to perfection the Queen of the Fairies, in all the various forms in which she appears. We must not omit the delightful dancing of Miss Madge Titherage, which alone is worth a visit to the Garrick to see. The scenery is good, particularly the two under-water scenes, but that of the fairy isle is rather painfully redolent of the common pantomime. The whole performance goes with a swing and vigour that is half the cause of its success.

On Tuesday at the Apollo theatre "Madame Sherry," by Maurice Ordonneau the book adapted by Mr. Charles E. Hands, the music by Mr. Hugo Felix, with the lyrics adapted and others added by Mr. Adrian Ross, was given for the first time in London, under the management of Mr. George Edwardes and Mr. Frohman. It should be added that Mr. Paul Rubens has supplied some additional patter-songs to his own characteristic kind of music. The music of the piece is throughout sparkling, and therefore not without a certain brilliance ; it is extremely French, light as whipped cream, and as full of spirit and effervescence as champagne. Many of the ensembles, too, are very ingeniously constructed, although the sentimental solo which here and there crops up reminds one too definitely of the modern English ballad, then is enough and to spare so far as the music goes to attract and please that distinguished person known as the "man in the street." As to the plot, it belongs to the order which needs no elucidation chiefly because there is nothing to elucidate ; it principally consists of a series of scenes which more or less dovetail into one another, and which are very much of the go-as-you-please order.

(Concluded on page 6)

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

THE INAUGURAL MEETING.

THE inaugural meeting of the Bombay Sanitary Association was held in the Town Hall last evening. His Excellency Lord Lamington, the Governor of Bombay and Honorary Patron of the Association, presided. There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. Amongst those present were :—The Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, President of the Association ; the Hon Sir James Monteath, the Hon. Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart, the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. S. M. Moses, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Hon. Mr. S. Rebsch, the Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thakersey, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Sir Hurkisondas Narotumdas, Dr. J. A. Turner, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. A. K. Leslie, Mr. James, Begbie, Mr. Moolji B. Barbhaya, Mr. C. C. James, Mr. Joseph Hall, Mons. W. De Klemme, Prince Samatsingji of Palitana, Dr. Temulji B. Nariman, Mr. Jehangir Dossabhoy Framji, Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Mr. K. N. Kabraji, Mr. Tribhovandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Mr. J. B. Petit, Mr. Rustomji Byramji Jeejeebhoy, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Mr. Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Dr. N. H. Choksey ; Mr. E. R. Khote, Mr. F. F. Gordon, Mr. H. S. Vakil, Mr. Jugmohondas Vandravandas, Mr. Munmohandas Ramji, Dr. Dinshaw B. Master, Dr N. N. Katrak, Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Mr. R. D. Setna, Mr. G. Lund, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. Jamsetji Cursetji Jamsetji, Mr. J. J. Mody, Nawabzada Nusrulla Khan, Mr Cawasji Jehanghir Cawasji, Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji, Mr. N. J. Gamadia, Mr. W. Wallace, Dr. De Monte and others.

About half-past 5 o'clock their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lamington arrived and were received at the top of the main steps by the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the president and the members of the committee. Their Excellencies who were attended by Mr. J. H. Du Boulay, Private Secretary and Major Yarr, Medical Officer, having taken their seats on the platform,

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS' SPEECH.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins said : Your Excellencies, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—On behalf of the members I thank your Excellency for having accepted the honorary patronage of the Bombay Sanitary Association and for presiding at this our first meeting. We take this as a token of your Excellency's approval of the aims of the Association and this will serve as an incentive to earnest work. What work it may be asked does the Association propose to undertake ? This will be explained at this meeting by the honorary secretary Dr. Turner, to whose initiative the Association owes its being. (Applause.) None acquainted with Bombay can doubt that there is much work to be done. First, it is proposed that we should awaken—perhaps I might more correctly say create—a hygienic conscience in the people ; that we should place before them in a manner that they are not likely to resent and that will respect their susceptibilities those elementary principles of sanitation by whose aid health may be increased, disease diminished and life prolonged. The enforcement of modern sanitary precautions has, I believe, always been found a matter of some difficulty in our large Indian cities. But this cannot be from any distaste of cleanliness in the poor in this respect, for in their personal cleanliness they compare favourably with the poor of any country—(applause)—but because they are unaccustomed to and do not understand the sanitary measures, which the crowded life of modern cities demands. Conversion by legislation, the endeavour to change the fixed habits of a people by law, is and must be a difficult task ; an appeal to reason accompanied by the employment of clear explanation and exposition affords a better chance of success. This however, requires the co-operation of the private citizen, and it is as a means to securing this end, for we hope for wide support from the citizens, that the Association aspires to take its place in the economy of the city. Its methods will be education and conviction. Proud as we all justly are of Bombay, claiming to be the citizens of no mean city, still the most enthusiastic of us must admit that our bills of mortality give us no occasion for pride, (Hear, hear.) This cannot be attributable to the habits of the people alone, and there are many fair fields for enquiry open to those who concern themselves with the health of the people. You, Sir, in your recent visit to those parts of the city, where the need of sanitation is the most apparent, cannot have failed to observe the congestion that prevails, a source of evil anywhere but doubly so in the climatic condition in which we pass our lives, Here then there is scope for thought and enquiry, Then again it may well be considered whether Bombay can ever attain a satisfactory level of health until the lands that lie around are protected from periodical inroads of the tides to which they are now subjected, It will be a legitimate matter for discussion how far these evils are real as well as apparent, and if they really exist how they can best be remedied. If the result shows that the residential area of Bombay requires expansion or that the tidal waters should be shut out, then I have no doubt we have amongst the capitalists of Bombay those who will be prepared to undertake the necessary work, if they be afforded reasonable encouragement that they may expect to secure a fair return for their enterprise. I think I have said enough to show that there is abundance of practical work to be done and it is my earnest hope that your Excellency may prove to day to have started a movement that will lead to result on which you will hereafter be able to look back with satisfaction, remembering the impetus you have given to the Bombay Sanitary Association. (Loud applause.)

DR. TURNER'S ADDRESS.

Dr. Turner said : This Association has been formed to extend the knowledge and value of sanitation among the people of Bombay. In the prospectus and publications which have been already circulated the objects and aims of this Association have been mentioned which I now briefly recapitulate. The objects of the Association are :—(a) to create an educated public opinion with regard to sanitary matters in general ; (b) to diffuse the knowledge of sanitation and hygiene generally and of the prevention of the spread of disease amongst all classes of people, educated and uneducated, by means of lectures, leaflets and practical demonstrations and, if possible, by holding classes and examination ; (c) to promote sanitary science in any manner whatsoever. This will be done by giving prizes, rewards or medals to those who may, by diligent application, add to our knowledge in sanitary science. This will encourage original research in sanitary science ; (d) to provide its members with such advice as shall ensure the proper sanitary condition of their own dwellings and to enable them to procure practical advice as to the best means of remedying defects in houses of the poor classes in which they are interested ; (e) the Association will arrange for periodical lectures in English and Vernaculars to all people, males and females, of different castes and creeds ; (f) homely talks or simple practical lectures will be arranged by the Association for mothers and girls in various localities and different chawls, provided the people in the chawl or the owners of mills, &c, give facilities : (g) the Association will teach by lectures and give practical demonstrations to a number of female students, who will be trained for nursing the sick at home and in hospitals as well as for out-door work as sanitary inspectors or visiting nurses ; (h) a number of male students will be given necessary lectures and facilities for qualifying themselves as sanitary Inspectors. Gradually this Association may develope into a large and powerful society which will make its influence felt in India outside the limits of Bombay. It is only within the last fifty years that sanitation has become a science. In 1848 the first Public Health Act was passed in England to be followed nearly thirty years afterwards by the Public Health Act of 1875.

PROGRESS OF SANITATION.

The lesson learnt in England has been taken advantage of by all European cities and the colonies of the British Empire are even more progressive in sanitation than their mother-country. Every day some development takes place improving our personal or public health, and there has arisen a body of men who devote their whole time to improving the sanitary condition of the people. The peculiar fascination of the work must be the excuse, if one is wanted, why the sanitarian should be ever seeking fresh fields for extending knowledge of a science which improves the health of the people, brightens their lives and lessens the risk of disease. To see a community gradually improve in health and surroundings to find that by observation of measures which are hitherto unobserved some improvement of the condition of the people and a decrease in sickness and mortality, is the reward which every sanitarian ultimately gains That there is scope for such an Association as this in Bombay cannot be denied. In every city in England some such Society exists, In Manchester the first Association was formed in 1852 and has done much towards improving the sanitary condition of that city. A description of the condition of Manchester twenty years ago reads worse than a similar description of the most thickly populated parts of Bombay at the present time. Sanitary science is a very wide term, Personal hygiene, public health, marine and military hygiene come within its sphere. It deals not only with personal protection but the protection of the city at large with the sailor at sea and soldier in peace with the school and factories and hospitals, the jails and asylums, and the food supply of the people. It embraces research work in to the origin, cause, and prevention of diseases and has a most direct influence on the commercial prosperity of a nation. I need not remind you of the period previous to plague or what has happened during the past seven years. The sanitary condition of Bombay is better now than ever it has been. The constant endeavours to prevent the spread of plague and other infectious diseases has itself been the means of improving the knowledge of the value of sanitary measures.

EFFECTS OF PLAGUE MEASURES.

The one bright spot on the whole of this period is the result of the removal of the people annually from infected, overcrowded and dirty areas to cleaner and fresh ground. Nothing is a better object lesson than the immediate result of the removal from the ill-ventilated dark houses to the open parts of the city. The people now have learnt the value of early removal and the difficulty now is to find room for them in the open parts of the city. Sun and light, fresh air and pure water and food are the first principles of sanitation. Here in Bombay these are to be had in abundance if the people will only learn to take advantage of them. On visiting the dwellings of the poor in the city what strikes a casual visitor is not the want of personal cleanliness of the room itself but absolute callousness of the surroundings or as to what becomes of the dirt and refuse thrown out of the room. The absence of light and fresh air and the manner in which a large number of people congregate in their room, with their domestic animals. For years they were content to accept their condition and live in darkness and dirt. Plague came and found them unprotected and ignorant relying on their religious and fatalistic ideas and unprepared. The sudden enforcement of measures for which they knew no reason, hindered rather than helped what would have been effectual in other cities of the world. In place of the people clamouring for improvements in sanitation or medical relief they opposed it not knowing its value nor realising the reasons. Now that the lesson has been learnt we may hope to pave the way for educating the masses to the value of self-protection. About 70 per cent of the people of Bombay are of the poorer classes, and we cannot expect them to appreciate scientific sanitation. What we must do is to provide them with better means of living and by constant teaching show them how they can avoid those circumstances which if not directly fatal are the means of reducing vitality and predisposing to ill-health.

AIMS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

This Association composed as it is of representatives of every caste and creed, will bring to the knowledge of those interested in sanitary welfare, the difficulties doubts, religious customs and habit which to a great extent preclude that strict observance to principles which are so rigidly enforced in other countries. That some of these difficulties will disappear before the pressure of public opinion and the progress of the city and its extension. There is no doubt that some of these difficulties are more apparent than real and can only be appreciated by those who are closely engaged in duties which take them amongst the people. One of the first steps will be to submit a scheme for the better housing of the poor and the lessening of the overcrowding and the prevention of the spread of disease. The composition of the Association is a guarantee that every fact dealing with the surroundings of the poor can be properly discussed. A representative body like this must carry great weight when forwarding a proposal for the improvement of the condition of the city. The sub-committee which will be formed will deal with various subjects connected directly with the sanitary condition of the city, they will be in touch with the people who will be able to understand that the work is for the general welfare and is organised by their friends and representatives. It is to be hoped that a Ladies' Branch will be formed which will be of great value.

WORK OF THE MUNICIPALITY.

It will not be out of place here to mention what is done in the way of sanitation by the Municipality of Bombay now. It is estimated that the population of Bombay in March, 1901, was 7,70,000. The census was taken during a very severe epidemic of plague when 400 persons were dying daily and many thousands had left the city. I do not think I am over-estimating the population at the present moment when I say that there are one million souls in Bombay and although plague still exists the mortality from that disease is lower than in any previous years. Out of this population about 70 per cent are of the poorer classes and it is these who contribute to the high mortality and sickness. In addition to this population over one million people come into the city by sea and land every year staying here for a short time and contributing to the sickness and mortality. Every person leaving Bombay by sea is examined and the ships are disinfected. Every train passing out of Bombay is examined so that infected persons may not carry the disease outside. I trust the day is not far distant when Bombay itself will receive the same protection. Free dispensaries are provided and hospitals for infectious diseases. Female nurses visit the female sick and poor. Instructions are given as to small-pox vaccination, phthisis and malaria.

CLEANSING THE CITY.

There are about 6,000 men and women daily engaged in cleaning the city and reducing refuse. There are 2,109 biggaris sweeping and cleaning the roads and 2,500 men and women engaged in removing night-soil. There are 176 men engaged for flushing gullies between houses and 801 males and females for cleansing drains. As many of 1,000 tons of garbage is removed from the city and about 500 tons of night-soil daily. Open spaces and gardens are provided and model dwellings are erected. The city is being well drained and the low-lying parts filled in. All this is being done by the Government and the local authorities and has its effect on the condition of the city but no laws or bye-laws can improve the conditions of the people until they appreciate the value of personal, domestic and public hygiene and self-protection. It is then to the education of the masses that we must look for improvement. Sanitation must be preached as in schools and colleges until a desire is created among the rising generation for more air and light and better surroundings and self-protection for prevention of disease. Take for example the mortality from phthisis and malarious diseases and infant mortality. The mean

MORTALITY FROM PHTHISIS.

during the past ten years is :—Mahomedans 4·1 per 1,000 of the population; Hindus, 5·8; Parsees 1·4; and Europeans 3 per 1,000. The total mortality from phthisis is 6·0 per 1,000 compared with 1·0 per 1,000 in London and 2·3 per 1,000 in Manchester. During the past ten years the mean annual infant mortality is equal to 700 per 1,000 of the births. Out of every 1,000 births registered during a year 700 do not reach the age of one year while the average number of deaths of children under four years of age dying yearly is 12,000. The number of births registered in the city in 1897 the first year of plague was 9,333 and the number of infants under one year dying during that year was 7,508 while in 1902 17,599 births were registered and 9,553 failed to reach one year of age. Great as is the work which has been done in plague we have not made that progress in investigation and research which the opportunity afforded or as has been done in other. What a vast field there is in Bombay for scientific research work alone. Small-pox and tuberculosis are the commonest infectious diseases in Bombay and can be prevented by proper precaution which are in the hands of the people themselves, but yet the mortality from these diseases is enormous. Malaria, the commonest cause of ill-health in India, has been of late so thoroughly and scientifically investigated that it requires only the education and co-operation of the people to exterminate it from Bombay. Much is done in the way of vaccination and instruction to the people regarding malaria tuberculosis and other infectious diseases on the lines which exist in other countries, but the habits and customs and the apathy and ignorance of the people here however had the way in carrying out the measures which are so valuable in Western cities and to remove these obstacles this Association must steadily turn its hand. Constant labour will sooner or later have its effect. Sanitation moves slowly at first and only by degrees can any result be seen. Pessimists there are and difficulties will arise which can only be overcome by constant teaching and education and pressure of public opinion. We are much indebted to the public press for their help in all matters concerning the public health and publication of all our circulars without charge and many valuable and interesting articles as to the sanitary condition of the city are to be read in the "Indian Municipal Journal." At present we have about 200 members in all and the beginning is no doubt encouraging, provided these members continue. In a city like Bombay where wealth and generosity is not wanting we can hope for a very large number to assist us. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Kt, Mr. G Land, Rao Bahadur N. T. Vaidya have already become life members and Rao Bahadur Keshavji Nathu Sailor has in addition to becoming a Life Member given us a donation of Rs. 50. Mr. Gordon of the "Advocate of India" has done the printing work of the Association free of charge and we are indebted for him. I should like to take this opportunity of thanking all these gentlemen who have so quickly taken up the work of this Association and in bringing it to its present position. The names of the committee are a sufficient guarantee that the Association will be well managed the work is a voluntary one and I trust their labours will not be in vain and that Bombay will become the most sanitary city in the East as it is the most beautiful.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

Lord Lamington who was cordially received, said: Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Ladies and Gentlemen,—We have listened to the most exhaustive statement from Dr. Turner as to the objects and aims of this Association. He has told us a great deal about the manner of life of the greater portion of the population of this city. He has laid great stress upon the necessity for the improvement of the sanitary conditions of the people. He has told us very briefly—he has told us to-day, and I have also read previous speeches that he has made—he has pointed out how, in the first place, the great evil is that of overcrowding, lack of fresh air and sunlight, and the failure of the people to understand the advantages of not only keeping their own persons and their rooms clean, but also keeping the outside of their houses in a proper condition, and he has also dwelt on the fact of the necessity of removing animals from the dwelling houses of the people. Well, ladies and gentlemen, it seems a very big task that lies before this Association; but, after all, it must be remembered that one great disadvantage to which Sir Lawrence Jenkins made allusion to the effect of the low-lying situation of a great portion of the city. But here again Dr. Turner managed to give us comfort in the assurance that a great portion of this land had been reclaimed and was in process of being properly drained. I have also read a report of his, which will be shortly printed, in which he refers to the great work which is being done by the free dispensaries in this city—a work not only of supplying medicine and looking after those who are ill, but also teaching the people something about what improvement they ought to execute in their manner of living, and also a great deal as to how they should manage their children. Dr. Turner has given us most sad statistics as to the terrible infant mortality of Bombay—I think, he said, 700 per thousand of births. It is a most frightful mortality. There is one ray of comfort, however, and that is I read in his report that during the last decade finishing with 1901, the infant mortality of this city does compare favourably with that of Calcutta and Madras. There is one other hopeful feature which I myself saw the other day and was told of, and that is that those who remove into camps, either by persuasion or voluntarily on their own part, soon appreciate and recognise the benefit resulting from the improved condition of fresher air and greater space. That shows the people do understand when lately brought into practical contact with them the advantages of living under more sanitary conditions; and there is another I think very hopeful feature. Dr. Turner referred to the close inspection that is made of the shipping that enters and departs from this port. To such an extent is this the case—as we know foreign continental nations in Europe are always alarmed as to the spread of plague—that there was hardly a single instance where their quarantine regulations—on account of the very efficient regulations which were carried out in Bombay—were enforced in respect of the sanitary conditions of the shipping. Well, ladies and gentlemen, Sir Lawrence Jenkins was good enough to refer to the visit I myself recently paid to certain of the poorer portions of the city. And I may quite briefly tell you the result of my own impressions, of course at first sight. My impressions were that whilst outwardly you look almost in despair at what I may call the rookeries in which these people dwell. When one went into the interior of these chawls one found that the people, these unfortunate persons, themselves in their persons and in their rooms were decidedly clean. (Applause.) What is wanted is more fresh air and more sunlight, and as I have already said, the people should be made to understand not only the necessity to have cleanliness when in immediate contact with themselves personally, but also that round about their dwellings sanitary conditions should obtain. I was a Member of Parliament for a London constituency some years ago, and I had then to go about a great deal in the poorer quarters of my constituency and there it was the exact converse of what my experience has been here. There in London you would see a row of fairly respectable looking houses—nothing to betoken poverty or destitution. But when you went inside you found more or less destitution and dirt—an exact converse as far as I could see, to what appertains to the dwellings of the people of Bombay. Now then it is a decidedly hopeful task before us under the care of Dr. Turner and the Municipality generally. So far as I could see the ordinary sanitary regulations are strictly enforced, the Municipality are doing a great work in trying to execute improvements conducive to the health of the people. The work which lies before this Association is to bring home to the people themselves the advantages of sanitation. And then if you do that, I imagine that not only would they carry out reforms in connexion with themselves but they would then insist that any lapses on the part of the superintending officials of the Municipality were at once attended to and rectified. What Sir Lawrence Jenkins has termed the "hygienic conscience" has to be aroused amongst the people. Attempts have been made by the authorities and now the aim of this Association is to introduce a new movement springing from the people themselves. That, I understand is the one aim and object of this Association. Dr. Turner referred to the great assistance that had been given by the Improvement Trust in Bombay. Only yesterday I read an article in the "Times of India" on the subject and that article pointed to the necessity of volunteers coming forward in this work, not only on the ground of philanthropy but on the ground of the commercial and social interests of the population of Bombay. It is not only a question of philanthropy. Employers of labour who depend upon the work of others, would derive great and enormous benefit from inspection being given to all classes of the working community. How this is to be done has been told by the honorary secretary—visitation homely talk and such other methods as may be found expedient. What is wanted is the personal interest of the people to back up this work. They will, I believe, very wisely be working more or less under the supervision of a committee, because the important qualities of tact, discretion and sympathy must be required by those who carry on this work. I can't conceive people more qualified to have a better title to these qualities than ladies. (Applause.) I only wish I saw more of them present to-day. I understand there are certain conventional customs that have a strong hold on the ladies of Bombay. They pay conventional visits on arriving in Bombay, repeat the same visits at Mahableshwar, then at Poona at Mahableshwar again and again in Bombay. I should have told them that that is a state of conventional thraldom from which they should be very anxious to be freed, and I think I should have pointed out a course which not only offered respite an extremely dull task and of spending many hours in going long distances, but that they can be doing enormous and great good to their fellow-creatures, if they come forward and assist in this work. (Applause.) I will say too that there can be no fear, no doubt, that the work they are taking up will be nothing but beneficial. They have the strongest possible indication in the value of the work from the fact that this movement has been supported by such a representative gathering as is here this afternoon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Sir James Monteath, Dr. Turner himself, Mr. Perozeshah Mehta, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and other gentlemen of all shades of nationality and of feeling of race are here. There is every guarantee that the work is a very laudable enterprise. Well I have only now finally to say that there is one other aspect of case in my mind and that is that of people of leisure; people who have time in their hands come forth and assist in this scheme, they are not only giving their own labour to a direct and good object, but they are also enormously encouraging those whose duty or calling in life it is to daily combat with disease and death, and I call that a moral encouragement of the highest and most distinct value, and it is of still greater and more important value when it is asked for by those who are called upon to carry in this crusade against ill-health. (Applause.) I can only trust that as we echo the words that Sir Lawrence Jenkins spoke when he opened the proceedings, I certainly shall be enormously gratified if I think that to-day has witnessed the inception of a movement that will render Bombay not a city of the least healthy character in India, but also in conjunction with that other great movements, the Port Trust work which is in contemplation will be enabled by improved sanitary conditions to restore Bombay to be the second city of the great British Empire. (Applause.)

VOTE OF THANKS.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta, who was received with cheers said he had been deputed to move a vote of thanks, not as he thought, a conventional vote of thanks, which was always done for the president's able conduct in the chair; but a cordial and sincere vote of thanks for the excellent and valuable address which they had just heard from his Excellency. (Applause.) The Sanitary Association of Bombay started under very happy auspices. It had been most fortunate in securing a founder and a secretary an energetic and able man like Dr. Turner. (Applause.) Another piece of good fortune it had met with, was that it was able to secure for its president—he would not say anything flattering, but he would only content himself with saying—a gentleman like Sir Lawrence Jenkins. (Applause). But they had been still more fortunate in securing for its honorary patron his Excellency the Governor. (Applause.) He was perfectly sure that he expressed the gratitude of every one of them when he said that his Excellency had conferred a great favour by consenting not only to become the honorary patron of that association but also to preside that day over their deliberations. The health problem of the city had been a most anxious one. They had committed numerous blunders, and they were inevitable. One of the greatest blunders committed, as was pointed out by H. E. the Governor, was that they did not take the people sufficiently into their confidence. They did not go to them, nor did they consult with them as to the way in which the sanitary problem could alone be solved. Hindu polity had numerous sanitary regulations handed down by traditions and written down in great books, but the state of the society was then different from what it was in modern times with large populations in great cities. That had been a great stumbling-block in solving the great health problem in the city. He trusted that every one would join with H. E. the Governor when he said that the foundation of the association might contribute in some measure towards the sanitary improvement of the city. (Applause.) He asked the meeting to award their warmest thanks to H. E. the Governor for presiding on that occasion. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Sir Bhalchundra Krishna said he considered it a privilege to be called upon to second the vote of thanks to his Excellency the Governor, so eloquently proposed by the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta. Within the short space of a month his Excellency had visited several important institutions in the city and amongst them he had visited the slums of Bombay. That visit, he (the speaker) had no doubt would be productive of very important and far-reaching results to this city. (Applause.) It had induced his Lordship to become the patron of the Sanitary Association of Bombay, which had been brought into existence by their energetic Health Officer, Dr. Turner, and which had had its main object the sanitary regeneration of the city. The weight of his Excellency's name would considerably further the object of the Association. His Excellency in his reply to the address of welcome by the Corporation had already evinced his sympathy for the poor by promising to take up the question of legislation for the prevention of overcrowding in the city and he had further laid them under deep obligation by presiding on that occasion and thus showing his practical sympathy towards the poor. Those who had the privilege of hearing his Lordship's eloquent and sympathetic address at the Victoria Memorial Shool for the Blind, must have been deeply struck by the stirring appeal which his Lordship made on behalf of suffering humanity—(applause)—and his Lordship's statesmanlike utterances of that evening fully justified the hope and expectations that the destiny of this Presidency for the next five years will be in safe, capable and sympathetic hands. With these few observations he commended the resolution to the unanimous acceptance of the meeting and trusted that it would be carried with acclamation.

The vote was carried out with acclamation.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

H. E. the Governor, in reply, said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—I do not think it is necessary to again introduce myself to you, except to thank you very much indeed for the very warm reception you gave to the kind remarks that had been made by the Hon. Mr. Mehta and Sir Bhalchundra Krishna in asking you to pass a vote of thanks to me. I only can repeat my hope that this evening will see the starting of a movement that will be fraught with enormous and perpetual benefit to the people of Bombay. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

The proceedings then terminated.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lamington were loudly cheered as they drove away.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

(Concluded from page 5.)

At the same time, we cannot refrain from saying that there is a good deal of needless vulgarity here and there which could easily be avoided by a little curtailment of dialogue and a little less determination to be up to date, from a very mundane point of view. There are three acts the first in Sherry's rooms, the second in a restaurant and the third on the first floor of the Terminus Hotel. All are distinguished by magnificent mounting and by that attention to every detail for which Mr. George Edwardes is so justly famous. The play or musical comedy, or call it what you will, goes whirling along amid a blaze of colour, with intense rapidity and ceaselessly kaleidoscopic changes of colour. The complexities involved by relations between Catherine and her husband, the love of Andrew Sherry for Barbara the jealousy of a very, stagey lady Spaniard, and the incidental facts of a dinner on the stage of many dances of a night spent in bedrooms the doors of which are in full view of the audience, are the ingredients which help to produce and inspire Mr. Felix's music. At present it is true the action is somewhat prolonged and is inclined therefore to drag; but it is to a large extent despite the distinctly vulgar element of which we have spoken, redeemed by the brilliantly humorous acting of the principals.

It is just such a piece as requires perfection in every detail to win for it success; what its effect would be were it produced with any sort of shabbiness we should not like to predict; but we rather imagine that a great deal which now can be excused by the superb details on the stage of the Apollo Theatre would not by any means go down in an ordinary and provincial setting of the piece. One matter, however, is definite and clear: that is, the real and genuine success of Miss Florence St. John in the name-part. Her wit and humour at every point were brilliantly effective. It is, when you come to think of it, a very peculiar and individual humour which distinguishes the best work of Miss St. John; something in the gesture, something in the "twinkle of her eye," something in her complete coolness something in her suggestiveness, and a great deal in her very artistic singing, yet still something quite indefinable—out of these elements she builds up a delightful and whimsical stage personality. In the duet "Youp-la," which she sang in conjunction with Mr. Emney, she made one of the chief hits of the evening, and indeed throughout she was the life and soul of the piece whenever she was on the stage. Owing to the indisposition of Miss Hilda Moody and Mr. Mark Kinghorne the roles of Barbara and Mac Sherry were taken respectively by Miss Ruth Lincoln and Mr. Nigel Playfair. Miss Lincoln sang very prettily indeed, and played the part of the heroine with a certain artless charm which was altogether acceptable. Mr. Playfair was distinctly humorous and showed a real sense of character. Mr. W. Louis Bradfield in the part of Andrew Sherry acted in what we believe is called his usual graceful manner. Miss Violet Lloyd and Miss Jessie Broughton were both filled with the gay spirit of the piece, and Miss Norma Whalley's reading of the rather absurdly conventional part of Pepita was spirited and intelligent. A special little word should be given to Mr. Henry Adnes, whose impersonation of a French waiter was marked not only by the ordinary humours of such parts, but also by a distinct sense of character. Mr. Bernard Dudley, as Kossuth, sang an individual solo with great spirit, and therewith earned very legitimate applause. Mr. Fred Emney, as Joseph, was amusing, and certainly worked very hard to ensure the success of the piece Both Mr. Leith Harvey, and Mr. Henry Vincent were amusing, and the lesser characters were all well filled. The scenery was by Mr. Joseph Harker, and was throughout capital. At present the piece suffers from undue prolongation of certain incidents and it will be assuredly necessary to curtail a few, too risky allusions, night. On Tuesday however, it was received with every sign of applause, and we have no doubt that, not only for intrinsic reasons, but also by reason of the perfection with which the work is presented, it is destined for a quite considerable success.

The action taken against the variety theatres for the illegal performance of "stage plays," under the name of "sketches," is still in full blast, as may be gather by Mr. Beerbohm Tree's speech at the Actors' Fund dinner the other night. Mr. Tree has always resented the encroachments of the music-halls on the privileges secured to the theatres by Act of Parliament as a compensation for depriving them of the power of allowing smoking if not drinking, in the auditory during the performance of drama, properly so-called, and has consistently counselled the decided action which is now being taken. The Parliamentary Committee of 1892, under the presidency of Lord Strathmore, suggested three forms of licence—one for theatres proper, one for variety theatres and music-halls, and one for concert halls and ballrooms. The variety theatres were to be allowed to represent "sketches," lasting not more than forty minutes (the ordinary time-limit of a farce or "curtain raiser"), and were not to employ more than four to six persons as actor in the performance. This suggested arrangement has not always been adhered to by the variety theatres, and there are cases reported where "sketches" have lasted an hour or more, and "presented" about one hundred persons on the stage. The two interests now engaged in the legal struggle represent a capital ranging from fifteen to twenty millions sterling, and it seems obvious to the lookers-on that the question can never be satisfactorily settled without a new Act of Parliament, embracing the two Acts that are now supposed to govern the world of amusement. Such an Act will bring "poses plastiques" (now requiring no licence) and circus orchestras accompanying the performance of animals and acrobats, within the control of the law, outside the Police Acts. The Palace Theatre has accepted its conviction and will not appeal, and the second case, which affects the New Cross Palace, will probably be heard at the Greenwich police court on December 31. The New Cross director have resolved to plead guilty, and it is not improbable that the summons may be withdrawn. Friendly communications are also passing between the Tivoli directorate and the Theatre Managers' Association.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

No one would have supposed that a company of girls would go out on strike because there were too many mirrors in their work-room, but this has happened in New York. The trouble was that the foreman had arranged the mirrors round his desk, so that, without seeming to notice, he could see whether or not the girls were working steadily. When the device was noticed by the proprietor (says the "Family Doctor") he sided with the girls, and the strike ended.

One more or less credible fact connected with Cinderella is not generally known, in this country at least. It was, says the "Manchester Guardian," discovered by Theophile Gautier, the French writer. He had, among others, a mania for inventing new words and re-discovering long-forgotten old ones, for which purpose he in time became possessed of whole mountains of otherwise valueless second-hand books. One day, while reading an old work on heraldry, he came upon the information that the fur of the squirrel was, in the language of heraldry, known as "vair." He leapt at once to his feet, convinced that he had made a great discovery. Next day appeared in the Paris "Presse" a long article pointing out that Cinderella's shoes were really made of squirrel skin, and that only the ignorance and stupidity of her various biographers had made out that they were of glass, confusing, of course, the word he had discovered with the French word for glass, "verre."

A short time ago physicians held the eating of food immediately before retiring almost a crime. The old theory (says "Health") is quite exploded. The process of digestion goes on in sleep with as much regularity as when one is taking violent exercise to aid it, and something in the stomach is very desirable for the night's rest. Some physicians have declared, indeed, that a good deal of the prevalent insomnia is the result of an unconscious craving of the stomach for food in persons who have been unduly frightened by the opinion that they must not eat before going to bed, or who have, like many nervous women, been keeping themselves in a state of semi-starvation.

There have been few more pathetic events in modern history (says "The King") than the putting up to auction of the "effects" of the late King Alexander and Queen Draga of Servia at Belgrade. The wretchedness and worthlessness of some of the poor King's property gives one a more painful sense of the pity of it all than is wont to be inspired by more familiar scenes of the auction-room. The King's library, for instance, of 6,700 books, is valued at only £30, which works out at something less than threepence a volume. It is characteristic, however, of the young King's generosity to, and affection for his wife, that her dresses, jewels, and the yacht which he had given her, valued at £1,600, from the most hopeful items on the list.

Chemists are always inclined to show scepticism when they hear of waters that communicate magnetic properties to steel objects plunged into them and strenuously combat any such idea. The "Illustrated Scientific News" states, however, that according to the Leighton hydrographer at Chicago, there are in the State of Indiana three springs which magnetise needles, blades of knives, etc. The first is at Cardersbourg Springs, the second proceeds from a bored well at Lebanon, the third from a bored well at Fort Wayne. These waters contain a large proportion of carbonic acid, which escapes on exposure to the air. As the gas escapes a heavy precipitate of oxide of magnetic iron is formed, and when all the gas has disappeared no magnetic property any longer is manifested.

"Engineering" referring to the wonderful results achieved by Vickors' latest battleship the Libertad, and to the coal endurance, says that the Libertad can take 2,000 tons, and it was found that steaming at 12 knots necessitated a consumption of about 1 3-4 tons per hour; at 15 knots, 3 1-2 tons per hour; at 17 1-4 knots, about 6 1-4 tons per hour; and at 20 knots, about 14 tons—all of them satisfactory results for a battleship with such fighting qualities. This consumption, of course, includes that required for all purposes. It will thus be seen that the vessel could steam for 8,000 miles easily at a speed of about 15 knots, which, for most purposes, is quite sufficient.

The first college for women in Japan (says the "School Guardian") was opened less than two years ago, and its students already amount to more than eight hundred a large number of whom come from the most distant parts of the Empire.

Interesting accounts by nurses are given in the "Hospital" of how Christmas is spent in some of the foreign infirmaries. At the Eppendorf, Hamburg, and the Municipal of Berlin a feature is made of the representation of the Nativity, and in Germany, as in Norway, Christmas trees are provided for both adults and children. Most of the arrangements in these hospitals appear, as in England, to be in the hands of the sisters. The shopkeepers at Christiania send toys, cakes, and chocolate from their respective establishments for the benefit of the children.

Apparently very simple yet baffling all attempts at elucidation is a puzzle described in the January "Royal." Take a small block of wood which is a perfect cube, say one whose sides are an inch square. Give it to a carpenter and ask him to make you one exactly twice as large. The chances are that he will cheerfully accept as quite easy a task which thousands of years of experiments have failed to perform. He would probably start by making a cube with sides two inches long. He would be equally likely to think you had gone out of your mind when you told him he had made a block eight times the size of the other, and yet it would be the truth. The task in question is classified by the writer with the other impossible ones of squaring a circle and trisecting an angle.

When the inhabitants of the province of Astrakhan desire to know in advance what sort of weather they are to have, they apply to the Kalmucks, whose astrologers have the reputation of being able to predict all meteorogical changes. The last pronouncement of the oracle is rather disappointing in spite of the fact that the consulting body carried with it rich presents. The year 1903 is unlucky, for it contains the number 13. The planets announce that the winter will be long and wet. Cattle will suffer most severely. And, to crown all, the Kalmuck astrologres add that we are to have a succession of sixty summers similar in character to that of 1903!

Not many people besides cricket enthusiasts understand what is meant when the sporting editor writes that Mr. Warner has made a "fine start in his task of bringing back the ashes." In 1882 Mr. Murdoch's famous eleven beat a strong English team at the Oval by seven runs, after the Englishmen had been set the apparently easy task of making 85 to win. The result caused keen disappointment, and the "Sporting Times" created the ashes by publishing the following "In Memoriam" notice :—

In Affectionate Remembrance
of
English Cricket,
which died at the Oval
on
29th August, 1882,
deeply lamented by a large circle
of sorrowing friends and acquaintances.
R.I.P.

N.B.—The body will be cremated and the ashes taken to Australia.

The Chequers Inn at Slapestones, near Osmothery, must be unique among English inns in one respect. It boasts of a fire which, for more than a century, has never been allowed to go out. The place is a quaint little building, to which many visitors resort on account of its never-extinguished fire, and the turf cakes baked upon its hearth. It has been in the occupation of one family for over a hundred years.

A curious story attaching to Lord Hugh Cecil's unabated vigour as an upholder of the claims of the Church is recorded in this week's "Bystander." At the time of his second election to Greenwich he was asked to open a bazaar, and consented to do so without understanding that the affair was under the patronage of the Presbyterian, and not the Established, Church. He did not find this out until the opening day arrived and then there seemed to be every possibility of an awkward scene arising; for Lord Hugh declined to proceed without the express permission of the local vicar. That magnanimous man, however, promptly gave his full consent when applied to, and the Nonconformist bazaar was declared open by Lord Hugh without more demur.

Bishop Tucker, of Uganda, has, with the resident doctor and lady assistant, had a very narrow escape at Koki. A number of natives awaited the doctor's attention outside a little building in which a confirmation service was being held. They crouched against the walls to obtain what little shelter from the rain the overhanging roof afforded. The combined pressure was too much for the frail edifice to resist, and a collapse of the whole structure was the result. With the assistance of a large band of men who hastened to the spot, the debris was removed, and the three white people rescued, fortunately not much the worse for the accident.

German papers report that an "alum mountain," exists in China, which is not only noted as a natural phenomenon, but is also a source of wealth for the people of its vicinity. The mountain is said to have a circumference at the base of not less than ten miles, and is nearly nineteen hundred feet high. The alum is quarried in immense blocks, is then heated in large ovens and afterwards dissolved in boiling water. From this liquid the alum crystallizes in layers of about half a foot in thickness, which are cut up into blocks of ten pounds each. The Chinese use it mainly for purifying water.

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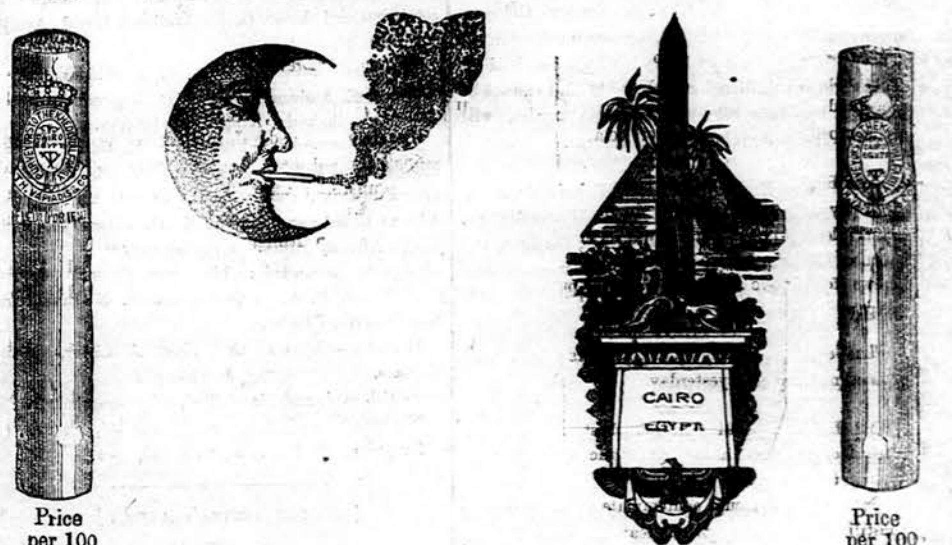

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WRITERS AND READERS.

With Christmas the book year closes, and there is now leisure to look back upon it. Usually that takes the form of the question, What sort of book year has it been? Its prosperity might have been greater, but, on the other hand, it might have been less. It has been a year of encouragement rather than of great realisation; still, that marks a distinct advance.

Times of peace and quietness are best for the book trade, and the distractions of the South African war upset it. People read news rather than literature, with the result that books sold badly. On the top of the war, and before it was over, there came General Election. It was a further blow to the sale and reading of books, because it meant unrest in the community. From all that the book trade has been slowly getting back to a healthier tone.

Happily, as booksellers, publishers, and authors will say, the on-going fiscal fight has had little effect on the book trade. One reason for this, perhaps, is that fiscal speeches are not very exciting reading. Another is that the controversy has not yet reached the stage of action. It has, in fact, meant a certain direct benefit to booksellers, because there has been a sale for "fiscal literature." The Prime Minister's pamphlet has, among this literature, taken the first place for circulation. It still sells well.

An amusing story, turning on pamphlets and was told books about Free Trade and tariffs, by a London bookseller. One of his customers wanted to buy some books for Christmas gifts. He was asked to look round the shop and select what volumes he liked. After half an hour's search he said that he could not make up his mind what books to have. He added that to solve the problem he would take the best dozen books on the fiscal question and use them as gifts. He went off with this, load, and a dozen of his friends may be rendered the happier for the selection.

During Christmas week London booksellers working almost night and day. Year by year the date at which the Christmas book season begins seems to fall later. Ten years ago people were buying their Christmas books by the middle of November. This year they were scarcely doing so when a week of December had gone. However, there has been a quickened impulse at the end of the day, and booksellers report themselves satisfied. Most sorts of books are now bought for Christmas gifts, and not merely "Christmas books," so called, though they increase in number and beauty every year.

As might be supposed, Mr. Morley's Gladstone has been a favourite book during the Christmas season. There has also been a run on the diverting Papers of Thomas Creevey, M. P. and gossip. His name promises to find its place in the goodly list of chroniclers which Pepys heads, and into which, during modern times, Greville and Croker have written theirs. The late Herry Seton Merriman's Barlash, of the Guard has been the best selling novel of the autumn season, though in quality it may not match one or two of his earlier stories. In poetry there has been nothing to come near Mr. Kiplin's Five Nations for circulation. Among boys' books Mr. Henty's posthumous volumes have been to the front.

Throughout the year the net system, as applied to books, has been broadening out. It sprang—not for the first time—from the action of the publishers who were asked by the booksellers to assist them in modifying the threepence-off-the-shilling system. Now it has come to be applied to almost the majority of books in serious literature. Booksellers say that as a consequence their calling is getting back some of its ancient, solidity. They have had the good fortune recently to get large sales for several books issued at prices meaning a substantial overturn of money. For instance, the Gladstone, at two guineas net, must have brought the booksellers and adequate sum as profit.

The autumn publishing season, as in other years, has been bountiful of art books. They sell alike to lovers of art and to wealthy people who dote upon "drawing-room books." The saying, a "penny plain, tuppence coloured" does not now apply to illustrated books, if indeed it ever did. Colour printing has become so cheap and so good that the books resulting from it are within reach even of moderate purses. Probably the most popular art books of the year have been those printed in colours. They have offered keen competition to the older order of books done in black and white. Nothing is more interesting in the book world at the moment than the outlook for the colour-book. Will its vogue continue?

There can be no question as to the hold which the little book on the lines of the Temple Series has taken on the affections of English readers. Every year brings a new series or two, and there seems still to be room for more. These volumes place the best of English literature at the disposal of readers in a cheap, dainty and handy form. The profit made on them by publishers and boosksellers is small, but on the other hand, the number sold is large. Booksellers will always "stock" them, as the trade word is, knowing they will sell sometime, whereas a new book is necessarily something of a risk. Beginning as reprints of our classics pocket-sized books are taking in a wider field. Thus a few months ago a series of famous biographies and autobiographies was started.

Nature books, again, are finding an ever-increasing number of readers—thanks largely to the admirable way in which they are illustrated. But even the best of illustration, will hardly bring back again the days when there were great "booms" in large paper editions. For the edition de luxe there is always a limited public, but as a literary fashion it has lost its greatness. In part its place has been taken by the collected edition of an author's writings, which has also found favour in America. The links between the book worlds of the two countries get more and more intimate, but rather in a business than in a literary sense. America is not by any means the paradise it once was for successful English novels. It is rearing and reading its own writers of fiction, and is even invading us here. Only a few years back there was almost a set prejudice, on the part of English readers, against American books. It has pretty well disappeared, and it would be possible to mention half a dozen American novels which, within recent months, have been among the most widely read books.

Mr. R. B. Cunninghame Graham tells the story of a Conquistador, one of the great tribe of Cortez and Balboa, in a volume of narrative entitled Hernando de Soto (Heinemann). With this history of Soto are combined the remarkable adventures of one of his captains, Gonzalo Silvestre, who was notable among the conquistadores who followed Pizarro in Peru.

A new series of books, edited by Dr. Scott Keltie, published by Messrs. Lawrence and Bullen, makes an appearance with Sir Harry Johnston's volume. The Nile Quest, In this book the author tells the history of Nile exploration of that long-continued search for the initial source of the famous river which may be, for all we know, almost as ancient as old hushed Egypt herself. This book is well illustrated.

Mr. Bart Kennedy's impressions of Spain are entitled A Tramp in Spain (George Newnes, Limited) and comprise a description on the country from the little republic of Andorra to the extreme south of Andalusia. Mr. Kennedy did not progress from Lerida to Malaga without adventures, of which, with other matters, he gives a lively account.

Captain S. E. St. Leger's War Sketches in Colour (A. and C. Black) is no attempt at a history of the late war in South Africa but a book reminiscent of service embodying the fruits of a sketch-book. Here are vivid recollections of Mounted Infantry service at Kimberley, in the Free State, and in the Transvaal, the actuality of which is reinforced by many admirably reproduced colour drawings.

Queer Things About Japan (Treherne and Co.) is a book about Japan by Mr. Douglas Sladen, with illustrations after Hokusai and others.

An abridged edition of Dean Stanley's Life of Dr. Arnoldt is issued by Messrs. Hutchinson, newly edited with notes, though the name of the new editor does not appear.

Under the title A. Versatile Professor (R. B. Johnson) we have a volume of reminiscences of the Rev. Dr. Edward Nares, edited by Mr. G. Cecil White. This memorial of a former Oxford professor follows rather naturally an abridgment of Stanley's biography Stanley, according to Mr. White, was in one particular unjust to Dr. Nares, though unintentionally unjust.

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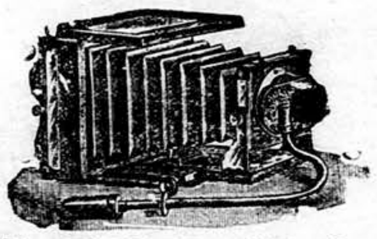

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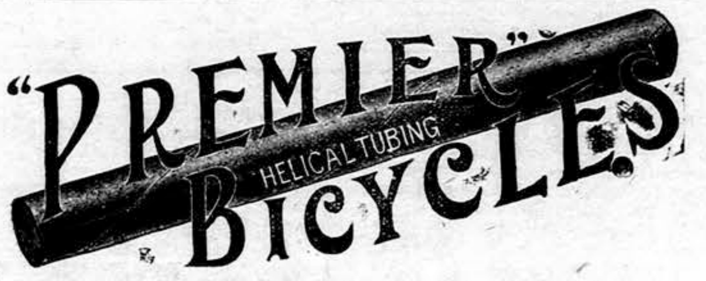

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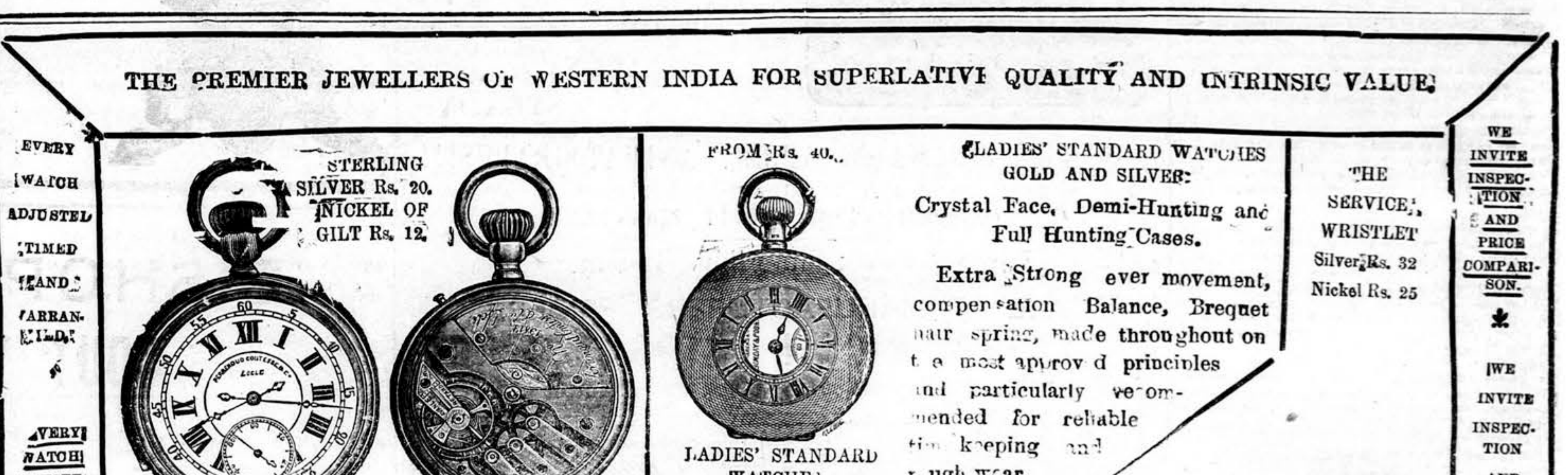

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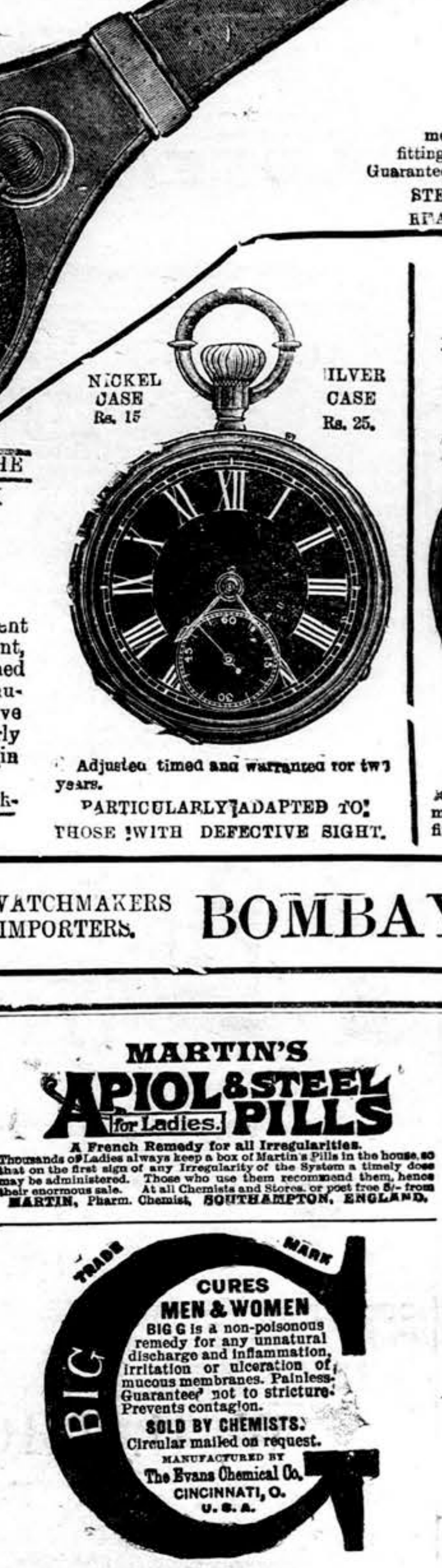

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